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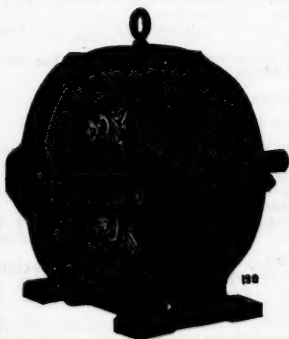


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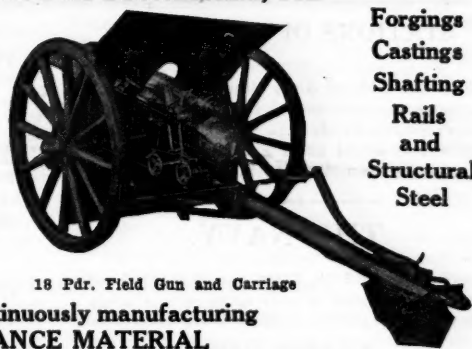
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army Stations this week, owing to the temporary location of the troops in connection with the expedition to Mexico. Any movements of troops reported will be found under a head in the article dealing with the Mexican situation in this issue.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to April 25. Later changes noted elsewhere.

- (a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flag-ship and battleship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
YANKEE, tender to fleet flag-ship. Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fichteler, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fichteler.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915). Capt. Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robinson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward E. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. Cruising off the Cape of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., Cape Charles, Va.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. H. O. Stickney. Cruising off the Cape of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAOHIA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Orosley. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe O. Cul-

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TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Callao, Peru. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Carmen, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flag-ship). Comdr. David F. Sellers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Clarence A. Richards. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PATTERSON (destroyer) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William L. Pryor. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur E. Fairfield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. At Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DESTROYER DIVISIONS OPERATING WITH REDUCED COMPLEMENTS.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender to First and Second Divisions), 2(b). Comdr. Harris Laning. At Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.

WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Cary W. Magruder. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third and Fourth Divisions.

Comdr. David W. Todd, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Third and Fourth Divisions), 12(b). Comdr. David W. Todd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart, Commander.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUNGAN (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Halsey Powell. At

the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Romuald P. P. Mielewski. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Ensign Howard A. Flanagan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

FULTON (stationship). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hulings. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. William L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Pensacola, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Pensacola, Fla.

Fifth Division.

BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

AUXILIARY DIVISION

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

(Continued on page 1142.)

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ADMIRAL FISKE AND THE SECRETARY.

In another column appears the statement as to the necessity for naval preparedness made to the Secretary of the Navy by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., some eighteen months ago, Nov. 9, 1914. It was so sound, sensible and timely a statement that it is surprising that it failed to secure the attention it deserved. Time has not diminished its value and importance. Secretary Daniels states that he did not receive the statement personally, the communication going on file as a routine matter without his attention being directed to it. As to this, we think the recollection of the Secretary must be at fault, as a naval correspondent familiar with the circumstances connected with the presentation of Admiral Fiske's letter writes to us saying:

"I have heard Admiral Fiske say to some friends that he handed the letter to Secretary Daniels, who was standing at his desk in the Navy Department; that the Secretary read the letter and then handed it back to Admiral Fiske without comment. Recently, in New York, I heard an officer of the Navy say to two other officers that he was in Fiske's office when Fiske took the letter to the Secretary and that Fiske returned to his office in a few minutes bringing the letter with him; and that Fiske remarked that the Secretary had read the letter and did not seem much interested in it. This morning I heard an officer say (in comment on Secretary Daniels's recent statement) that he was in Fiske's office at the time and remembers clearly Fiske's leaving the office with the letter, saying that he was going to give it to the Secretary. Also he remembers Fiske coming back soon afterward and Fiske's remarking that the Secretary had read it. It is also common talk among Navy officers in Washington that Admiral Dewey has denied emphatically to several officers that he ever requested the Secretary not to retain Fiske on the General Board, or that he told the Secretary he wanted a practical man instead of a theoretical man, or that he ever had any communication of any kind with the Secretary on this subject after his original request that Fiske be retained on the board."

We withhold the name of the author of these statements, as we do not wish to subject him to any unpleasantness, but we can vouch for the fact that the statements he speaks of were actually made. That the recollection of these officers should differ from that of Secretary Daniels is to be explained by the fact that the incident was so important from their point of view that it made a great impression upon them, while the mind of the Secretary toward advice on the subject of preparedness was not at that time as receptive as we hope that it is now.

MEXICO UNDER MAXIMILIAN.

What Mexico might have become and what she might yet become if she could find a leader capable of carrying out the ideals of Maximilian, the short-lived Emperor of that country, is described in an article written nearly fifty years ago by Gen. John Bankhead Magruder, of the Confederate Army, and now published for the first time in the New York Times. Immediately after he had surrendered the armies of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy to General Davis, U.S.A., on June 2, 1865, General Magruder made his way to Mexico City and took service with the Emperor Maximilian as Chief of the Land Office and Superintendent of Surveys, positions newly created by Maximilian in pursuit of his policy of introducing into Mexico what he styled "the

admirable public land system of the United States." Maximilian had outlined this policy to General Magruder and some officers of the Confederate Army who had accompanied him into Mexico in a speech he made to them immediately after their arrival in the capital.

In view of recent events there is a prophetic air about the Emperor's remarks, and in looking back on the history of Mexico it seems singularly unfortunate that the Emperor was never permitted to carry out his plan and that no one has since arisen in that unhappy country with vision to see and power to enforce this principle of giving the land back to the people. In his speech to General Magruder and his fellow-officers Maximilian said that he could not offer positions in the military service of the country to them, for the reason that such a course would be distasteful to the United States. "After the most mature reflection," he continued, "I have come to the conclusion, from which I will never vary, that no government, of whatever form, can exist permanently in Mexico which fails to win the good-will of the Government and the people of the United States." He added that he would employ the officers, however, in order to introduce into the country the "admirable public land system of the United States and your system of immigration. This is the policy of peace. This will make Mexico rich and prosperous for herself and valuable as a neighbor to the United States, and this can give offense to none." But Maximilian was wrong in one thing. The presence of a government in Mexico sustained by foreign arms could not be tolerated. It was contrary to Mr. Seward's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. And what his insistence began, Juarez and his Liberal Party completed, and the amiable and well intentioned Maximilian was shot after his capture at Queretaro.

General Magruder states in his article: "Could Maximilian have maintained his government, within ten years Mexico, by this simple means, would have been completely regenerated. He would have aided in giving her a republican form of government suited to her interests. She would have enjoyed real liberty and prosperity, and would have become either a valuable neighbor to the United States or an integral part of the Union. Maximilian's policy for the regeneration and prosperity of Mexico should, in my judgment, be the settled policy to be favored by the United States in her intercourse with that country. The sequestration of the Church property left large tracts of land at the disposal of the government. Vast regions in the hands of private individuals are uncultivated and useless, and can be had at very low prices. The introduction into Mexico of the United States system of public lands, public surveys and immigration is the only means of improving that country except by conquest."

As to that alternative, of which we may be on the brink now, General Magruder, who served in the U.S. Army during the war with Mexico, adds: "I am satisfied, as a military man well acquainted with Mexico, that the task of her conquest now by the United States would be no easy one, and that the expense would be altogether too great."

THE SUSSEX EVIDENCE.

In the whole history of international disputes it is a question if so complete an exhibit of evidence was ever offered by countries concerned as that sent to the Imperial German Government by the State Department of the United States on April 18 as that portion of the appendix to President Wilson's note on the submarine controversy devoted to the actual weapon used. This testimony, prepared by our Military and Naval Attachés at Paris—Lieut. Comdr. William R. Sayles, jr., U.S.N., Major James A. Logan, jr., U.S.A., and Lieut. Bernard L. Smith, U.S.M.C.—was freed from all suspicion at the outset by being the personal discovery of Major Logan and Lieutenant Smith, who found fifteen pieces of metal in the hull of the Sussex at Boulogne. Their inspection of the wrecked ship showed a large dent in the hull, the direction of the impact being from abaft the beam, which bore out the captain's testimony that the Sussex was shearing off to starboard in an effort to escape the oncoming torpedo. For each one of the fifteen pieces of metal found by our officers in the hull of the Sussex identifications were made which proved conclusively that it has a fragment representing some part of a torpedo from the steel warhead, "bearing the distinctive red paint common to German torpedo warheads," to the lettered and numbered screw-bolts such as are used in German torpedoes to fasten the "war" head to the air chamber. The exactitude of the evidence is further demonstrated by the identification of fragments as "part of inner seat of water relief valve of engine valve"; "punto bands of engine room casing"; and "parts of engine cylinders."

Here is evidence that lives up to every requirement of the highest court in the world. It is scientifically accurate, displays sound judgment, technical knowledge of the finest order, and an obvious desire to present the facts in the case in such a manner that there could be no disputing either their relevancy or their truth. We assemble them here in detail as the work of three officers of the Services of the United States to show the fruits of their training and to what a high state of efficiency that training has brought them. Critics of our Army and Navy, as practical institutions, may well ponder over this evidence in the Sussex case as proof to the contrary, for its overwhelming force is the highest compliment to the qualities of the Service itself and the men of the Service. And, as an illustration of testimony of a less effective kind, these critics might well recall that offered by the German government regarding the sinking of the Sussex, its tangible

proofs being a clipping from an illustrated London periodical and a sketch of a ship made from memory by the commander of the German submarine accused of torpedoing the Sussex.

Among the bills having to do with preparedness that were rushed through the New York Legislature at the last moment before the close of the session on April 21, was the so-called Stivers measure providing for compulsory service in the National Guard, making all male citizens of the state subject to draft if the public interest makes it advisable in order to increase the number of enlistments, and providing for a failure to obey the compulsory summons by a penalty of five years' imprisonment. The Stivers bill was prepared by Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, Adjutant General of the state, and Governor Whitman has declared that he will sign the measure when it comes before him. The working possibilities of the law, according to General Stotesbury, include the right given to the Governor, in case the number of Guardsmen does not satisfy the public need, to direct the authorities of any city or town to obtain the desired number of enlistments, and that if the number of Volunteers proves inadequate, the town authorities "shall enroll the reserve Militia residing within such city or town and draft therefrom the number specified." General Stotesbury pointed out that the bill was by no means revolutionary, "for compulsory service," he declared, "was the oldest American institution"; he cited the Federal law of 1792 and a New York state law of 1870 to prove his contention. The news of the passage of the bill by the Legislature and Governor Whitman's announcement that he would sign it brought forth adverse criticism from the avowed pacifists in New York city, and from an anonymous Army officer who was quoted in the New York Sun as saying that "no good would ever come of putting so powerful a club in the hands of a state organization." He pointed out that "the Stivers bill enables the National Guard if it comes to a showdown of strength between it and those who favor a Government reserve force or Federal training camps to squelch opposition in this state by swallowing up any disagreeable organization into its own body on penalty of prison for any one demur." And he added that "the only solution is to create a Federal organization, for the United States is entitled to receive full value for its expenditures, a thing it is not getting by supporting the state Militia."

As soon as the bill now pending in conference providing for the reorganization of the Regular Army is disposed of, Chairman Chamberlain will take up his bill for an Americanized Swiss system. He may conduct hearings upon it; at least, he will endeavor to secure a favorable report on the bill from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. When Senator Chamberlain introduced his bill for an Americanized Swiss system at the opening of the session he did it simply for the purpose of calling the attention of the country to the Swiss method of solving the problem of national defense. He was of the opinion that it would require a long campaign of education to convince the American people that this country should adopt either the Australian or Swiss system to secure an adequate force of trained citizen soldiers. But the sentiment of the country has been making such rapid progress in this direction that Senator Chamberlain is now convinced that it is ready for some legislation which will give it a military policy like that of Switzerland or Australia. The people are beginning to recognize the educational value of universal military training, and the European war is calling attention to the weakness of the volunteer system of England after which the military policy of this country is fashioned. With such a growing sentiment for universal military service Chairman Chamberlain has reached the conclusion that some action should be taken by Congress at this session. The bill which passed the Senate the other day, in his opinion, gives the country only a force of first line troops or an adequate Regular Army, but does not provide for a system for the training of citizen soldiers which would be depended upon to win in a great war.

Following the recommendations of its military commission the state of Massachusetts has enacted a law which authorizes the Militia of the state to come into the Federal service under the Volunteer provision of the Chamberlain bill. A similar bill has passed both houses of the Maryland Legislature, and legislation along this line is pending in other states. Under the Massachusetts bill a company of Infantry, a troop of Cavalry, a battery of Artillery, or any other organization of the Militia may volunteer for Federal service and will be relieved of duty with the state. The Governor is authorized to lease the state property used by the Militia to the Federal Government, and every obstacle is removed which interferes with turning the state Militia over, in whole or in part, to the Federal Government. In forwarding a copy of the new law to Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs R. L. Raymond, chairman of the Massachusetts Military Commission, says: "We feel very strongly here that the entire citizen fighting force of the country should be wholly a Federal force, and that the state should not maintain a Militia. The so-called federalization of the Militia provided for in the bills pending before Congress is a mere makeshift. What we need is a national force, which should be entirely under the control of the Federal Government."

We suppose the pacifists will now point to another shortcoming of our Army and Navy in that neither branch of the Service is holding a Shakespearean tercentenary celebration this week.

The ordering of Major John Henry Parker, 24th Inf., U.S.A., to the Mexican border to look into the condition of the machine guns there, following the jamming of one of these guns during the Villista raid on Columbus, N.M., is used as a text by a writer in the New York Sun of April 16 for a spirited article on "Gatling Gun Parker," in which is retold the story of how Major Parker fought to bring the machine gun into favor in the Army at the time of the Spanish-American War. The writer of the article declares that Lieutenant Parker (that being his rank in 1898) through his efforts at that time "showed the military world for the first time just what the machine gun could be relied upon to do in the hands of capable men. He anticipated and actually predicted the part that the machine gun has played in the present struggle in Europe." The writer in the Sun is in error in saying that this was the first effective use of the machine gun. Guns of machine type were used for many years previous to the Spanish War, and especially the gatling gun. It was adopted by several nations in Europe, and the British used it with terrible effect in campaigns in the seventies in Egypt, Africa and elsewhere. For the Egyptian campaign the British had the gatling gun mounted on the backs of camels, and it was also arranged to transport the gun on horses way back in the seventies, as a reference to the files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in 1872 will show. The gatling gun in the early seventies was adopted by the governments of Great Britain, Russia, United States, Turkey, Hungary and Egypt, and it was used in many campaigns abroad. Major Parker during the Spanish War had command of the gatling gun detachment of the 5th Army Corps and was in command of the same throughout the Santiago campaign. He is an authority on machine guns, and organized the first provisional machine gun company in the U.S. Army, Jan. 31, 1908. He is the author of "The Gatlings at Santiago" and "Tactical Organizations and Uses of Machine Guns in the Field."

Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., retired, who lives in Augusta, Ga., has taken a lively interest in a discussion in the local press of the question of the titles of "Georgia colonels." Some correspondent apparently took exception to the theory that every lawyer admitted to the bar of Georgia thereby became a colonel. General Duvall, in a letter to the Augusta Chronicle, says: "This discussion, begun in defense of the dignity of the Georgia bar, seems to have taken a tangent leading to a point where even the properly used military title will stand in sore need of championing. Desirable as it is, both for the bar and the military, that neither should be made ridiculous by the misuse of titles which are not interchangeable, this end should not be attempted by a measure which would tend to discredit designations of rank acquired by earnest military service rendered in either peace times or war. To stamp out the silly practice of dubbing lawyers and editors with the title of a regimental chief it should not be necessary for a member of the bar who has done the valuable service to 'doff the title' fairly won in hard public duty. At a moment when even the most unimpaired among us begin to realize the need to encourage the languishing martial spirit of the nation it would be deplorable if incidental to the elimination of bogus colonels the vitally important duty performed by those who devote patriotic effort to the Militia and have responded when their country called to battle should cease to be recognized. Let us not establish prejudice against military rank in the legal profession. Rather let every young member of the bar learn who among his brother lawyers justly deserves the courtesy of a military title, and exactly for what service, and then let him take a public-spirited pride in honoring the meritorious achievements he should strive to emulate. I hope that none who have rendered earnest military service will fail to receive their appropriate titles."

In an article in our issue of April 22, entitled "Naval Militia Pay Proposed," we suggested a doubt as to whether it was intended to give the Naval Militia retainer pay when they were not in active service and to give them this pay when in active service in addition to the pay allowed Regulars of the corresponding rank or grade. We are informed that this allowance of double pay was what was intended. Our correspondent informs us that "the principle of giving retainer pay in addition to pay during periods of active service is one that in time of peace has for many years obtained in the British Royal Naval Reserve and the British Royal Naval Volunteers." Our correspondent further says: "Exactly the same principle is set forth in the act approved March 3, 1915, establishing a Naval Reserve for the United States. This fixed a retainer pay of \$12 per annum, plus the pay of a man's rating when in service for drill or otherwise. And in the act prepared by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, under date of March 1, 1916, which would amend the present Naval Reserve Act, it is provided that officers and men enrolled in the Naval Reserve should be paid from \$30 to \$100 per annum retainer pay, in addition to the pay of their grades when actively employed. (See Sections 7 and 10 of said proposed act.) Additional retainer pay at from twenty-five per cent. to fifty per cent. of the base pay is to be added for re-enrollments in the Reserve. Furthermore, another bill to establish a U.S. Naval Reserve Force, which was also transmitted to the chairman of the Naval Committee of the House on March 4, 1916, by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, provided for various rates of retainer pay for officers and men, in addition to the pay of their respective grades or ranks when on active duty."

In the course of the debate on the Army bill Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, a Republican advocate of preparedness, paid a tribute to the Regular Army. "I think it is unfortunate," said Mr. Lodge, "to have the National Guard presented here as the enemy of all other branches of the military defense of this country. I have a great respect for the National Guard of my own state and generally. But we have also a Regular Army which has been made the subject of wanton attack here on this floor. I, for one, am now and always very grateful to the Regular Army. When I hear such unworthy flings at the Regular Army I am reminded of Kipling's lines:

It's Tommy this and Tommy that,
And Tommy 'ow's your soul;
But it's thin red line of 'eroes
When the drums begin to roll.

Who is fighting your battles in Mexico now? The Regulars. Who is holding your border in Mexico? The Regulars. Who has never failed you on any battlefield?

The Regulars. Who led your army in the Civil War to victory, on both sides! The Regular officers, the graduates of West Point. Is it not possible to deal with the National Guard without slandering the Regular Army? They are Americans, too. Although scattered over the continent they have no vote and no politics and they are doing their duty to-day, as they always have done it. Can we not discuss this bill without attacking the American soldier, who is fighting our battles and giving his life at this very moment?"

The New York Board of Aldermen has passed a resolution pledging to the Mayor its unqualified support in any action by him in aid of the President of the United States or the Congress that may be necessary to maintain the honor of the country. Mayor Mitchell issued a proclamation calling upon citizens and business houses to display flags on their property on May 13 to aid in the celebration of Preparedness Day. A resolution was introduced at the board's meeting by Alderman Henry H. Curran. It called attention to the crisis in the relations of this country and foreign nations which was disclosed in the recent address of President Wilson before Congress, and stated that at any moment action might be necessary on the part of the city in upholding the national honor. It was resolved, besides pledging the board's support of any action the Mayor might take to that end, that the representatives of the city in Congress be earnestly requested to redouble their efforts to the end of securing legislation that will immediately provide for the country the greatest practicable degree of military preparedness.

Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., in an interesting address before the Sons of the Revolution at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., last week, after stating briefly the object of coast fortifications and their great value to the country, outlined in a brief way the development of modern coast fortifications. This outline included the evolution of the modern concrete battery from earliest times. He illustrated with lantern slides some of the earliest forts in this country, including Fort Amsterdam on Manhattan Island, Castle Williams on Governors Island, Fort Marion at St. Augustine, Fla., and old Fort Monroe at Old Point, Va. The General showed illustrations of modern guns, including the 16-inch gun which is to be mounted at Panama. The lecture was ended by showing in motion pictures the actual work of the Coast Artillery personnel in drill and at target practice. These pictures showed the guns mounted on disappearing carriages being fired, and showed the projectiles striking on the water at the target. The last scene in the motion pictures was the Star-Spangled Banner being lowered at "retreat."

Officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Rhode Island, are evidently among those who prefer to be under Federal control rather than state control. At a meeting held some weeks ago the officers adopted a unanimous resolution which said, in part: "Now, therefore, be it resolved, that in our opinion immediate steps should be taken by the Federal Government and by our state to place us, either individually or as a corps, in whatever capacities our services may be desirable, under direct Federal control and authority as complete and rigid in every respect as that exercised over the U.S. Army, and to provide for us, either individually or as a corps, a place and a part in any Federal military force next to the Army itself, whether under the designation of Continental Army, Federal Volunteers, citizen reserves or otherwise, that may be authorized for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, and that, upon such steps being taken, we tender and offer to the Federal Government our services in any such Federal military force."

President Wilson has written an open letter to "The Business Men of America" asking for their co-operation with the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board in making an inventory of the country's resources. After alluding to the "patriotic service" undertaken by the engineers and chemists of the country he says: "The confidential industrial inventory you are asked to supply is intended for the exclusive benefit of the War and Navy Departments, and will be used in organizing the industrial resources for the public service in national defense. At my request the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Chemical Society are gratuitously assisting the Naval Consulting Board in the work of collecting this data, and I confidently ask your earnest support in the interest of the people and Government of the United States."

The fact that the United States "has the greatest murder rate in the world" was offered as evidence by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., of our need of "the kind of discipline that Plattsburg teaches" in the course of a speech he made at a meeting in the University Club in Brooklyn, N.Y., on April 17. The purpose of the meeting was to encourage men to go to the military training camp at Plattsburg. General Wood added to his introductory remarks the statements that "Plattsburg is the first step toward universal military training. We want to produce by it and similar camps 50,000 reserve officers for the officering of 1,500,000 citizen soldiers. The Militia system consists of forty-eight governors with forty-eight little armies; the whole military system ought to be a Federal system. Furthermore, your usual Militiaman's marksmanship is only twenty-five per cent. accurate. Last year at Plattsburg our record was seventy-one per cent."

The Norfolk, Va., branch of the Navy Young Men's Christian Association has issued a folder on "Preparation for Preparedness" that not only calls attention to the general work of the association and of this particular branch, but shows that the first step in preparation is the "training and conservation of men."

"Governor Harrington, of Maryland, has affixed his official signature to the Militia law passed at the recent session of the Maryland Legislature," writes a correspondent, "and it is believed that this state is the first to pass an act which places its National Guard upon a status ready to be accepted by the Federal Government in the event of the passage of the bills now before Congress. Enforced military service is provided under cer-

tain conditions, the bill containing a section which permits the Governor to call the unorganized Militia into the organized Militia whenever the latter falls below the strength provided by the Federal law, the exercise of the power to be conditional upon the act allowing the President to do so. The act also substitutes appointment of officers for election, the traditional method in the Guard, and makes other provisions to secure uniformity with the Federal requirements."

The American Red Cross has begun a campaign for 1,000,000 members to meet possible emergencies in time of war. The Red Cross needs more persons who are qualified to assist the medical departments of the Army and Navy and to serve in Army hospitals, while others are needed for the numerous other branches of Red Cross work, including the preparing and distributing of supplies. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who is director general of military relief of the Red Cross, in making the appeal for such members said that it was impossible to organize the regular medical establishments of the Army and Navy on a scale sufficiently extensive to supply medical service for the large number of troops that would be raised in time of war, and therefore preparation must be made in time of peace to prevent a complete breakdown of the medical service at the beginning of the war.

A woman's training camp embodying drills, setting up exercises, lectures, classes in care of the sick and wounded and Red Cross work will commence at Chevy Chase, Md., May 16. The sponsors of the camp are the woman's section of the Navy League. The drilling will only be sufficient to enable the students to get about easily in company and squad formation. The camp school is being arranged under direction of a committee consisting of Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army; Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps; Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Col. Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., Major George P. Ahern, U.S.A., retired, Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy, U.S.N., Mrs. George O. Totten and Dr. W. M. Davis. Some 200 women have enrolled.

Ralph H. Upson, who returned recently from abroad where he went in the interests of an American rubber tire concern, said that the Lewis machine gun, invented by Col. I. N. Lewis, U.S.A., retired, which was adopted by the French War Office, has proved so effective that it is now being mounted in the new French battle planes for aerial attack. Several of the guns were captured, he said, after desperate attacks by the Germans with the purpose of getting them and having them copied by the Krupps. The Allies, Mr. Upson added, are now removing all other makes of the machine guns from the first line trenches and aeroplanes as fast as the Lewis guns can be obtained to take their places.

In an address before the Associated Press at its annual meeting held in New York city on April 25 Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, told his hearers that "the grave problem before the American people to-day is nation building. It is the problem of setting our house in order. It is the problem of subordinating every personal ambition, every class interest and policy, every race attachment, to the one dominant idea of an America free, just, powerful, forward facing, that shall stand out in the history of nations as the name of a people who conceive their mission and their true greatness to lie in service to mankind."

Since March 15 last, when Congress authorized an increase of 20,000 men to the Army, 4,699 men have enlisted. The actual net gain has been something over 2,000, it is estimated, but recruiting is considered satisfactory and above normal. War Department figures show the Army's net losses each month are about 2,000 men from all causes. Present recruiting is proceeding at the rate of about 4,000 men monthly. Last year 42,000 men left the Service, but 17,000 re-enlisted, a net loss of 25,000, according to War Department records.

In an article in the February number of The National Guard Magazine, Capt. John Lorraine DeGroot, 1st Inf., Okla. N.G., suggests that the only way the United States Army can be brought up to its proper attractiveness for recruits is to turn it into "a university" or, as he develops the idea in full, into a great vocational school so that when a man gets through with his term of enlistment he will be fitted to do work in the world in some occupation for which he has been trained while in the Army.

A new record in marksmanship for recruits was established when the 11th Drill Company of the U.S. Marine Corps, in training at Port Royal, S.C., qualified eighty-nine per cent. of its members, with five expert riflemen, sixteen sharpshooters and thirty marksmen out of a total enrolment of fifty-seven men. The recruits of the 11th Drill Company were enlisted in the Marine Corps about ten weeks ago and were recruited principally in the large cities.

The rifle shooting championship among the colleges has been won by the Michigan Agricultural College with a score of 12,998 points, against 12,997 made by the Washington State College. The University of Michigan was the winner of the special prize for the best score of a non-military college, which was 12,831 points. The best score in class B, 12,654 points, was made by Columbia University.

It is intended to hold a camp for medical students of colleges under the supervision of medical officers of the Army at Tobyhanna, Pa., beginning Sept. 1, the course to be two weeks. The camp will, of course, be contingent on funds provided by Congress, as are the camps for business men. This training camp for medical students is a very essential one and should insure a large attendance.

The New York State Constabulary bill, that was expected to pass the Legislature after its approval by the Senate of that body, as noted in our last issue, was killed in the Assembly just before the Legislature ended its session, on April 21, by a vote of 76 to 59. The opposition of organized labor, and not party politics, was responsible for the failure of the measure to pass.

ADMIRAL FISKE ON NAVY UNPREPAREDNESS.

After being filed in the archives of the Navy Department since Nov. 9, 1914, the much discussed letter written by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., to Secretary Daniels has at last reached the light of public print as a result of a Senate resolution of which Senator Lodge was the author. The subject of Admiral Fiske's letter was "the Navy's unpreparedness for war" and laid great stress on the need of a "General Staff" as a prime requisite for our Navy. It has been charged that Secretary Daniels ignored Admiral Fiske's suggestions contained in this letter and suppressed it. But in transmitting the letter to Congress Secretary Daniels wrote: "This communication was not furnished me and I did not know of its existence until long after it was written. I find upon inquiry that it was filed with the chief clerk, without my knowledge that it had been written. Although Rear Admiral Fiske was in my office daily he did not tell me that he had placed the communication on file. His article was written after the estimates for the Navy, as required by law, had been submitted and I was left in ignorance of its existence while Congress was considering legislation for the increase of the Navy and actually enacting legislation which has secured the best organization the Navy Department has enjoyed in its history."

"I was greatly surprised when I learned that a communication, deemed important enough now to be the subject of a Senate resolution, was not considered by its author of sufficient importance for him to present in person to me, instead of depositing it, without acquainting me of his action, in the files of the Navy Department."

Comment on the Secretary's statement appears on page 1115. Secretary Daniels adds that he was unable to find a communication, also asked for by Congress, described as a letter from the General Board under date of Aug. 3, 1914, warning the Navy Department of the necessity of bringing the Navy to a state of preparedness. He therefore wrote to Admiral Dewey in regard to the matter. The Admiral replied that there was no letter or recommendation from the General Board bearing the date named. He added: "I find, however, that on Aug. 1, 1914, a special meeting was called at the request of Rear Admiral Fiske, Aid for Operations, to consider the withdrawal of battleships from Mexican waters to their home yards. A letter adopted at this meeting, and bearing its date, was signed by Rear Admiral Knight, senior member present, a copy of which is forwarded herewith. You will note that this is a confidential communication, and as it bears intimately upon our policy with regard to certain foreign Powers I do not think it advisable that it should be given to the public." Mr. Daniels, in accordance with the Admiral's recommendation, does not make this letter public, saying that it does not refer to the topic mentioned in the Senate resolution, and that it does not appear to be in the public interest to transmit this confidential communication.

Admiral Fiske, writing in his capacity as Aid for Operations, began his letter of Nov. 9, 1914, with the statement that "the United States Navy is unprepared for war." He pointed out that while our country had no expectation of going to war in the near future this was no reason for neglecting preparation.

"Some persons assume," Admiral Fiske wrote, "that a disposition to make preparation evidences a state of alarm in the mind of the person who proposes to make preparation. Yet such an assumption is entirely illogical. Wise men, and wise nations, show their wisdom in no better way than by taking wise precautions against possible dangers." No one could tell what the outcome of the present war would be, he continued, but there was the certainty that when the war "as at present outlined was ended it would be followed by a series of more or less violent readjustments of boundaries, insular possessions, treaties and agreements of every kind." He stated that it was not only his opinion, but the opinion of every naval officer with whom he had talked, that the United States for several years to come will be in danger of being drawn into war. "And when I say war," he wrote, "I do not mean war of the kind that we had with Spain, but war with a great Power, carried on in the same ruthless spirit and in the same wholesale manner as that which pervades the fighting in Europe now. It is true that I cannot specify the country with which war is most probable, nor the time, nor the cause."

Only a combination of "high diplomatic skill and rare good fortune" were the things that would keep the United States out of war within the next five years, Admiral Fiske wrote, and he asked the questions as to whether this "was not a frail foundation to base our hopes of national safety on, whether it would be wise to close our eyes to the dangers that confront us, and would it not be wiser to look the dangers clearly in the face and take reasonable precaution to avoid them?" Then he took up the actual matter in hand, a comparison of our Navy with "the navies we may have to meet in war." He stated that he found it unprepared in three ways: in its insufficient number of officers and enlisted men; in the lack of department organization; and in deficiency in training. Admiral Fiske wrote that "the number of suitable officers cannot be increased because it takes four years to get a midshipman through the Academy and several years afterwards to train him. But the number of enlisted men can be increased very quickly." The possibility of increasing the force of enlisted men through the Naval Reserves and the Naval Militia he described as a "visionary notion," since the experience of years of trial has led to "no Naval Reserve at all and less than 7,000 incompletely trained Militia." He stated that we wanted men right now, since "to man the ships which should be used in war we need 19,600 men more."

As to the second lack, that of departmental organization, Admiral Fiske found in this a situation that demanded what is known abroad as a "General Staff." Our ships, he declared, "are well organized and pretty well drilled, but the Department itself is neither organized nor drilled in a military way. Perhaps," he continued, "this is nobody's fault, and may be attributed to the fact that our Navy has never had to fight a serious enemy; certainly not in 100 years. But in my opinion there is an obvious military danger at present, and the Navy Department should be organized to meet it."

After reciting the manner in which such bodies work abroad, Admiral Fiske stated, "our Navy Department has no machinery for doing what a 'General Staff' does. The closest approach to it is the General Board, which exists entirely as an advisory board to the Secretary of the Navy. It is highly valuable, but, as its name indicates, it is only a 'General Board.' It does hardly one per cent. of the duties that a 'General Staff' would do. Having no executive authority and no responsibility, and being called upon to do a great variety of work, it has not the time to prepare specific plans, and has no means to see that even its general plans are ever carried out. If we compare our General Board with the 'General Staff' of any other country, or with the Admiralty of Great Britain, and when we see what those 'General Staffs' have been accomplishing during the past three months, we

must become convinced that, unless we go on the theory that we shall always have peace, we shall be whipped if we ever are brought into war with any one of the great naval Powers of Europe or Asia. We shall be like the lawyer who has not prepared his case when pitted against the lawyer who has prepared his case. We shall be as the French were before the Germans in 1870."

As to the Navy's third weakness, deficiency in training, Admiral Fiske wrote that this was not due "to a lack of spirit or ability," but to a combination of a lack of personnel and departmental organization. What we needed most in this line of work was a "system of progressive training" such as the Germans and other nations have. We lack the training that secures highest skill. And he concluded his argument along this line by stating: "If we are forced into war with a navy like Germany's or England's or Japan's our training should be at least as good as theirs; or rather our skill should be. It is impossible for me, or for anybody, to compare exactly the skill of our Navy with the skill of other navies, but, on the theory that cause produces effect, we must admit that we have not had nearly so good a system to produce skill as other navies have. The developing of skill in the navies and armies of the other great Powers is carried out with a vigor and persistency that we cannot approach, and has been directed by an organized intelligence that certainly has no superior, and probably no equal, in any other branch of human effort." Admiral Fiske brought his letter to a close by recalling to Secretary Daniels' attention the fact that the recommendations made by the Moody and Swift boards for the improvement of the organization of the Navy Department "were never carried out."

Deficiency in training, Admiral Fiske said, is due, not to lack of spirit or ability, but to a combination of insufficient personnel and lack of departmental organization, to which must be added lack of small ships. Because we have not had enough small ships to do work on the coasts of Haiti, Santo Domingo and Mexico, because our ship have been insufficiently manned and because the Navy Department has had no "General Staff," which would devise and carry out a progressive system of training, lack of progressive training has resulted.

THE FACTS AS TO OUR CAVALRY.

Capt. H. S. Hawkins, 4th U.S. Cav., favors us with a statement in correction of some errors of opinion concerning our Cavalry. The first error indicated is a statement that our American Cavalry horses are unsuitable for the kind of service which is now being demanded in Mexico. On account of the difficulties of supply it is stated that Mexican ponies would be better, since they are supposed to be better able to forage for themselves in the difficult country of northern Mexico. This, as Captain Hawkins tells us, "is a great mistake. The small horses of Mexico, or any other land, would never have carried our Cavalry in the rapid and arduous marches already made in Mexico. The larger and better type of cavalry horse such as we have in our Cavalry, and which is well fed on good oats and hay, is pre-eminently fitted for such severe service. Although his oats and hay may often be denied him he will go farther and last longer than the inferior and ill nourished horse which has been accustomed to rustle for himself, and to eke out an existence among the cactus and sand of Mexico and our southern borders. A soldier who has been well cared for and well fed will go into campaign and suffer hardships and short rations far better than an ill fed, uncared for individual who has been accustomed to short rations all his life. The same is true of horses."

"If in the present campaign our Cavalry horses play out and the wastage becomes very great," says Captain Hawkins, "this fact will be no argument in opposition to what I have asserted. It will be simply another example of what history has frequently proved, viz., that great wastage in horses in campaign must be expected and foreseen, and consequently that means must be adopted to supply large reserves of remounts. This has generally been neglected in our country and is a grave matter needing the attention of our General Staff. But with inferior and smaller horses, even though acclimated and accustomed to the conditions, the wastage would be far greater, and it would be found impossible to accomplish anything at all. The type of horse we have always desired for our Cavalry service, with as much breeding as possible, is therefore the best for any conditions whatsoever."

The second point is that Cavalry is unsuited for mountain campaigning and for fighting in the mountains. "This," says Captain Hawkins, "seems to be a persistent misunderstanding. The facts are that American Cavalry is better suited for mountain warfare than any other arm of the Service. No troops can go where cavalry cannot go and cavalry can go many places where other troops cannot go. This was often proved in our Indian wars and again in the Philippine insurrection. It is true that a horse cannot climb a tree, but the trooper can climb the tree and leave his horse tied to the base of it, and not far away. It is also true that when the mountains are very rugged cavalry cannot fight mounted. But it can reach the enemy better than other troops, and then dismounting to fight on foot it can find more sheltered locations for the led horses than are found on the plains. And so, for this class of cavalry work, the hills are a distinct advantage."

"During the Philippine Insurrection the Cavalry campaigned with great success in the mountains and on the plains where the mud was so bad that foot troops were often worn out. The Cavalry was always able to keep ahead and to operate successfully against the enemy. It is not denied that there are conditions which make cavalry work peculiarly difficult, but I have never seen or heard of any such obstacles which could not be overcome by energetic cavalry leaders quite as well or better than by any others. It is, of course, not intended to assert here that cavalry can replace good infantry or artillery in their legitimate functions, but it is desired to correct any impressions that our Cavalry needs any special terrain in which to operate. It can perform its functions anywhere, and it is peculiarly adapted to the conditions in Mexico whether on the plains or in the mountains. Provide plenty of remounts and American Cavalry will perform its work and prove itself to be indispensable in any field."

IN JUSTICE TO LEONARD WOOD.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

In the "Current Comment" column of April 20 appeared an editorial from the Rochester Herald which quoted with approval the following extract from the Ohio State Journal:

"The lean picking to which the Republican Party is sometimes subjected appears in the suggestion that it nominate General Wood as its candidate for the presidency. Wood is Roosevelt's protégé, who was surgeon of the Rough Riders, from which humble position

Roosevelt advanced him to a generalship, and then, promoting him above other officers of merit and experience, made him the head of the Army. Such a record as that ought to defeat a man if there was nothing else against him. But there is. He is not the kind of man. If we had him for President, militarism in this country would excel any they ever had in Germany."

Here are a series of falsehoods which are the product either of viciousness or of ignorance. In either event our contemporaries owe a confession of error to their readers and an apology to Theodore Roosevelt and Leonard Wood, both of whom are slandered by the statements published. It was the Congress of the United States that first honored Leonard Wood by awarding him its medal of honor on March 29, 1898, "for distinguished conduct in campaign against Apache Indians in 1886 while serving as medical and line officer of Captain Lawton's expedition." It was President McKinley who promoted him, May 8, 1898, from the grade of captain and assistant surgeon in the Regular Army to that of colonel, commanding the 1st U.S. Cavalry, popularly known as the "Rough Riders." It was President McKinley who promoted him July 8, 1898, to the grade of brigadier general of Volunteers, "for services at Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill." It was President McKinley who promoted him to the grade of major general of Volunteers Dec. 7, 1898. It was President McKinley who commissioned him brigadier general of the United States Army Feb. 4, 1901.

General Wood stood at the head of the list of brigadier generals of the Army when President Roosevelt commissioned him major general on Aug. 8, 1903, and he received that rank, therefore, in the regular order of seniority. It was President Taft who called him to Washington and commissioned him Chief of Staff of the United States Army July 16, 1910. It was President Wilson who continued him in that place at the head of the Army until his commission as Chief of Staff expired, April, 1914, and it was President Wilson who commissioned him to the command of the Department of the East in April, 1914—the largest department in the Army—which command he now holds.

Surely the recipient of the honor and esteem of the Congress and of four successive Presidents is entitled to the truth about his record in the columns of newspapers of the standing of the Rochester Herald and the Ohio State Journal.

STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF PERSIA.

All the world knows something of the struggle that has been in progress in recent years for the control of Persia. England, Germany and Russia were the principal contestants, who sought once more to demonstrate how little mercy an unprepared nation may expect from the strong ones. Persia never attacked a neighbor and gave no legal excuse for the inroads of the alleged friendly interests which sought "spheres of influence."

Recent advices from Teheran make interesting reading. Russia entered Persia with at least two powerful armies, one of which has been fighting its way westward through the mountains of Kermanshah toward Mesopotamia, while the other appears to be headed through the heart of the country toward its remotest southern boundary at the Gulf of Persia.

Russian troops entered Isfahan, the old capital of Persia, on March 19, according to a Reuter despatch from Teheran. The capture of this important Persian city indicates that the Russian army is almost completely in control of western Persia. Isfahan, the ancient city and former metropolis of Persia, is an important industrial center with a population of about 100,000. It lies about 210 miles south of Teheran, the government seat, and about 250 miles southeast of Kermanshah, which had previously been captured by the Russians. The Russian army split into two divisions, one heading southwest to the relief of the British on the Tigris and the other moving southeast toward the Persian Gulf.

We have received from a correspondent in Teheran, Persia, a copy of Les Nouvelles of Feb. 1, 1916, a weekly journal published in French at Teheran. It is largely devoted to news of the war, and some of its items are of much interest in connection with the struggle for dominance in Persia between German and Allied interests. "The very rare advices received from the provinces," writes a correspondent of the Nouvelles, "show a relative calm in the greater part of the regions at one time factitiously stirred to revolt in a movement disapproved by the government. Considered as a whole, the Russian military operations on the soil of Persia divide themselves into two distinct parts. The front at Azerbaïdjan, where the Russian troops are fighting the Turks; and the Persian front, where the Russian contingents are operating in non-strategic regions, accomplishing a special task, looking to the nullification of the results of the German propaganda in Persia, a task already begun by Anglo-Russian diplomacy. At Savoutch-boulagh the Turks have been pushed back, and after the attack at Erzeroum there is little probability that a new effort will be attempted in this region of Persia."

"It must be said that the Germans have attempted merely to create a diversion in Persia. This has been attained, but the continual arrival of Russian troops changes the face of affairs. Where the Germans wished to create a diversion, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, a military tactician of the first order, created a new front advantageous to the Russian army, since they held the facilities of communication which are completely lacking to the Germano-Turkish forces which might eventually oppose them. The withdrawal to Fars, a favorable locality, would have placed before the Russian troops the alternative of abandoning their plan of pursuit or burying themselves in regions more and more distant from their center, with enormous cost for continuing a campaign which, even if victorious, would have cost far more than the worth of the result obtained. By converging at Kermanshah the campaign commences to clarify itself and enter upon a decisive phase. If conquerors, the modjeheds will advance; if conquered, it only remains for them to withdraw to Turkish territory."

It will be remembered that German fiscal influences had procured the appointment of numerous Swedish officers in the Gendarmerie and other governmental offices in Persia. As the Russian pressure increased these officials, suspected naturally of German sympathies, were dismissed. We find this news, which appears in Les Nouvelles, associated closely with comments upon the action of Russian Cossacks when during the last week of January (1916) they attacked the forts of Enzeli, sabred hundreds and captured more than a thousand prisoners. A few weeks later a Russian detachment marching from Keredj to Chah-Abad captured a hunting party consisting of Assim Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to Teheran, the Austro-Hungarian Military Attaché and a Dr. Stump, the Shah's dentist. The detachment promptly arrested the hunters (who, we suspect, may have been hunting for a way out), and it took the utmost efforts of Oriental diplomacy finally to secure an order which directed Assim Bey to freedom and safety, via Sweden, with a journey from one end of Russia to the

other en route! Baron de Taube, Secretary of the Russian Legation, was especially delegated to accompany the Turkish diplomat, so we may suppose he will be safeguarded from unfortunate accidents along the way. The Austrian Military Attaché and the dentist will await the war's end as prisoners in Russia.

A communication from the Russian Imperial Legation dated Jan. 26, which *Les Nouvelles* publishes in full, says that from most ancient times the Russian and English governments have been on terms of sincerest friendship with the government of Persia. If at one time a contingent of the Russian army entered Persia it was only as a result of troubles fomented by irreconcilable and rebels who took refuge under the name of democracy. When such disorders had abated the Russian force in Persia was gradually recalled, and there only remained before the present war a small contingent, which it had been decided to recall entirely. At the beginning of the European war the Persian government had declared its neutrality, and the neighboring governments were satisfied with this attitude and resolved to respect this neutrality. "Unhappily," continues this announcement, "the agents of our enemies created a disturbance in the country, inciting and deceiving the people, scattering gold, threatening little by little the neutrality of the country. The Russian and English governments, in order to show their good-will toward the Persian government, kept silence and took no action until the very moment when the provocations of our enemies and the threats of German agents were such that the Anglo-Russian consulate at Kermanshah were driven out. The Russian vice consul at Ispahan was killed, the English consul wounded, and departing English adherents and their wives were arrested and imprisoned at Chiraz. Our enemies took such action that there was no further security either for consuls or for those under their jurisdiction. They led on the governmental gendarmes to rebellion and pillaged the funds of banks and the goods of Russian adherents in many villages."

For these and other reasons, says the manifesto, Russia was finally obliged to seek means to terminate such intrigues. A contingent of imperial troops was hastened to Persia, the general commanding being instructed to take no aggressive action against the Persian government, but to suppress German, Austrian and Turkish intrigues. The purpose, it is stated, was not the annexation of Persian territory, the governments of England and Russia considering Persian soil inviolable, and after the Russian troops have accomplished their mission assurance is given that they will gradually withdraw.

And what has Persia to say about Persian affairs? Why, only one word—unprepared!

SECRETARY BAKER ON PREPAREDNESS.

Secretary Baker, of the War Department, is for preparedness of the kind that takes in the entire industrial field of the United States as well as of our fighting forces, according to an interview printed in the *Evening Sun*, of New York, on April 20. He is also a strong believer in the principle that Army officers ought to manage Army affairs and he says he is depending on them to do so, leaving him to devote himself to the legal aspect of department matters. And he thinks the War Department is concerned in seeing that its effectiveness reaches even to the children of the country so they shall have a fair chance, and when it comes their time to defend the country, they can approach that task with clear heads and strong bodies.

Soon after his appointment, in speaking of his duties, Secretary Baker said: "They are largely legal. Almost all the Secretaries have been lawyers. Strictly military affairs are not in my province. Experts must care for those things. I am an executive. Congress has made laws governing my department. It is my duty to see that they are carried out sympathetically."

It was suggested that some people were shocked by the appointment of a pronounced peace advocate as Secretary of War and Mr. Baker was asked "if he was conscious of any incongruity." "Not at all" was the response, "for this reason: while I am a member of many peace societies I am not a member of any non-resistance society or cult. I am for peace that works on a basis of reason. Primitive peoples asserted their wills through force. Civilized nations ought to exert theirs through adjudicating institutions. I have no idea that the United States or any other nation can make itself strong enough to get what it wants by sheer force. I believe that the Army of the United States ought to be adequate to defend the nation if the time comes when defense is necessary. What is 'adequate' ought not to be decided under the dictation of an excited moment, but on a basis of just grounds for the hope of establishing better conditions for America and the world."

"I have learned to know that the Army as an organization is neither anxious for war nor trying to provoke war. This is the attitude of Army officers: 'Let us have peace as long as we can. When it is necessary to fight let us be ready to fight right.' Now the world has developed new methods of making war. The art of war is difficult, intricate, scientific. We should keep abreast of the times. As a nation we ought to have skill as well as strength and the raw materials for self-defense. We ought to be one of the strong nations, having so much self-knowledge as to have the arts of peace at their highest adaptability for use when war comes."

"It is too soon for me to announce any definite policies with regard to the Department. I have been engaged with a very specific problem, the Mexican expedition, ever since I came here. It is true that in solving that problem I have relied on the advice and experience of Army officers, chiefly General Scott. I never thought for a minute that because I had been Mayor of Cleveland and a lawyer I could take up this work and dispense with advice from the thoroughly experienced. Before I can have anything to say regarding policies for the Department I shall have to have time to appraise the resources, material and institutions that come within the jurisdiction of the Department."

As to what relation the War Department bore to the average citizen Secretary Baker said: "I would like above all to make the people feel that the War Department so-called is neither a department for creating war nor is it limited by relations to the country during a season of war. A primary concern of the Department is with social conditions. The Department is interested in child labor laws, interested in making men strong mentally and spiritually. The Department is interested in the harmonious relations between labor and capital, in a living wage for men and women, in all the questions of industry and commerce. I do not suggest that the War Department has a direct relation to these many questions nor suggest ways in which the Department could act with regard to such questions, but only indicate the deep interest of the War Department in them as affecting our strength as a nation."

"It should be understood that if we are ever called upon to mobilize the nation for war and can mobilize only the Army, the nation's work will have hardly com-

menced. The Department's interest is in mobilizing the whole force of the nation as much as in mobilizing and supplying the Regular Army. That is why I say our first concern is in seeing that the children of the nation have a fair chance; that they shall have a stake in the country that is worth defending with their lives; that when they shall come to their country's defense they shall come with strong bodies and clear heads. The idea which is finding acceptance in some quarters that a standing Army is a menace to free ideals is a relative matter. The size of that Army must bear some relation to the size and strength of the country. An army that represents a country that has increased in territory and responsibilities as ours has done can be substantially increased without becoming a menace."

THE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

A second contingent of Russian troops was landed at Marseilles, France, on April 25. The first detachment arrived there on April 20. General Minissier, Governor of Marseilles, and his staff officers, officially welcomed the Russian commander, and the troops received an enthusiastic greeting from the townspeople. The Russians, according to press despatches, were evidently a picked force. They will remain at Camp Mirabeau, near the city, which was occupied for two days by the first detachment, until they began their journey to the north of France. The first detachment is reported at Camp Mailly, near Troyes, ninety miles south of Paris on the Seine. French troops received them there with great enthusiasm. According to reports reaching the United States, it is the intention of the Allies to put 250,000 Russian troops on the western front, since it is much easier to equip them in France than to transport the supplies to Russia.

One theory of the purpose in sending a Russian force to France is that instead of being sent to fight in the trenches, as indicated by the newspaper despatches, the Russians are there for training purposes. This idea was expressed by several Army officers in Washington when the news of the Russian arrival was first made public, but is hardly borne out by the later despatches. It has been notorious, however, that the Russian army since the beginning of the war has been hard pressed for trained officers and non-commissioned officers. Russia has plenty of men, but has had comparatively few officers and drill masters. This even, more than a shortage of ammunition, has been responsible for inability to hold the Germans or gain any permanent success against the central powers.

Reports that a force of Russian troops would be sent into France for training reached the War Department three or four months ago. According to gossip in military circles of Europe as many as two or three divisions of Russian troops were to be placed in France, where their officers would have opportunity to attend French officers' schools and observe the manner in which France is handling her forces. The enlisted personnel and non-commissioned officers, it was expected, would be placed under the drill masters of the French army. Many of the non-commissioned officers and the high class privates of the French army who are recovering from wounds and cannot serve in the trenches could be assigned to the Russian troops as instructors. As fast as the Russian officers and enlisted men are brought up to a state of efficiency they could be returned to Russia and be distributed throughout the Russian army. France would thus assume the same rôle in furnishing the Allies with instructors and officers as Germany has for the Central Powers. The only difference is that Russia would send troops into France for training while Germany has sent officers to Austria, Turkey and even Bulgaria to train the forces of their allies. The German General Staff controls the campaigns of the Central Powers and brings about a co-operation between the different armies. The French General Staff, it was held, is assuming the control of the Allied forces under practically the same conditions.

One of the superior officers of the Russians is quoted, in a Marseilles despatch to the New York Times, as saying: "The real purpose of this sending of Russian troops to France is to demonstrate the profound sentiment of admiration and respect Russia has for her ally. Our soldiers who have just disembarked doubtless will fight side by side with the French soldiery on French soil, and I will be proud to see the soldiers of both nations thus marching together." At Petrograd a War Office bulletin contained this announcement: "The war brotherhood of the French and Russian armies has been strengthened by the arrival of Russian troops at Marseilles."

Whether or not the troops landed at Marseilles are to be followed by further additions that may eventually prove of strategic importance, the Russian arrival was of importance at least in its effect upon the French people. The enthusiasm with which the troops were greeted everywhere along their line of march was evidence that they were accepted as a pledge that Russia will place her full resources at her ally's disposal, and will fight to the end of the war with no thought of accepting a separate peace.

THE COST OF ARMOR PLATE.

Declaring again that the Bethlehem Steel Company can make steel cheaper than the United States can in a government plant, Charles M. Schwab and Eugene G. Grace, of the steel company, have issued another bulletin addressed to members of Congress as a protest against the Government's plan for establishing its own armor plant. "We have a plant now built that cost us \$7,000,000," the bulletin states. "If a government plant is built ours is rendered useless and valueless. The whole of our investment will be sacrificed. Any return, however small, on the cost of our plant—any contribution toward the administrative expenses—is better than the loss of the whole plant." The bulletin reiterates the offer of the company to reduce the price of armor plate from \$425 to \$395 a ton, and calls attention to the fact that some people have said this proves the company has made inordinate profits in the past. "The fact is," the bulletin continues, "that armor manufacture is and has been the least profitable branch of steel making. Japan has a government plant. She pays wages very much lower than are paid in this country. Her people are known for efficiency, yet the actual cost of her armor plate (according to official data) is \$490 a ton. Is there any reason to suppose that the American Government could do any better? We have offered to reduce our price, not because the present price is too high. The shop cost of producing armor was found by Senator Tillman's committee to be about \$262 a ton. Those figures represent our own experience—if our plant ran at full capacity. Senator Tillman's production cost of \$262 a ton, running at full capacity, did not include administrative expenses, it did not allow any interest on the value of plant or working capital, it did not provide for insurance, taxes or depreciation. Such items would

in one way or another have to be met by the Government just as much as by a private manufacturer.

"The naval estimates call for 24,000 tons of armor a year for the next five years. If we receive orders for 8,000 tons a year we can run our plant at two-thirds capacity, and reduce our price. In the past our plant has run at an average of one-third capacity. That is why \$425 has been a low price. If we could have run at two-thirds capacity, as is now possible, we could have made a reduction then. To provide for all items of cost with our plant running at two-thirds capacity would make the total cost about \$399 a ton. This covers merely shop cost plus the carrying charge on the plant; it covers no allowance for profit. We offer the reduced price named, or we agree to accept the findings of the Federal Trade Commission as to what a fair charge would be. Is it likely that we would suggest, as we have done, an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission if we feared their findings would show extortion in the past?"

CAVALRY ASSOCIATION IN CONGRESS.

In the course of the discussion of the Army Reorganization bill in the Senate, Senator Reed, of Missouri, brought up the subject of the National Guard lobbying charges, and startled his auditors by declaring that he could produce "a hundred times as much evidence against the Regular Army and against certain other influences as can be produced against the National Guard." Senator Reed then had inserted in the record a copy of a report issued by the United States Cavalry Association, describing the action taken at a meeting of the association held in the interests of the Cavalry arm of the Service, in which the name of Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., retired, appeared; the implication of Mr. Reed's remarks being that General Carter was concerned with lobbying in Washington in favor of the Cavalry arm. This implication was vigorously met by a letter from General Carter, as is noted further on.

The report read into the record was headed, "This is of vital importance to all Cavalry officers" and was dated, "United States Cavalry Association, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 23, 1916." The report described the action taken at the annual meeting of the Cavalry Association held on Jan. 17, at which it was decided to appoint a committee to consider suggestions received from various officers at different stations regarding "the action that should be taken by the Cavalry in regard to the expected increase in the Army and relative to the promotion that would result from such increases," etc. This committee, comprising Major S. Rice, Major L. J. Fleming, Capt. S. Heintzelman and Capt. J. R. McAndrews, was to prepare "a set of questions covering the several questions proposed, which questions should be submitted to all Cavalry officers at Fort Leavenworth for their consideration." The committee submitted a special report describing a meeting held in November, 1915, at Douglas, Ariz., by representative officers of the 8th, 9th, 10th and 13th Cavalry Regiments, at which it was decided "that it would be for the best interests of the Cavalry service for the Cavalry Association to enter a wider field, as its activities had been confined hitherto to the publication of the *Cavalry Journal*"; and that "to arouse greater interest they believed that the headquarters of the Cavalry Association should be transferred to Washington."

But in view of the fact that the constitution of the Cavalry Association requires the headquarters shall be at Fort Leavenworth, and "as the above mentioned interest should be awakened as soon as possible, it was recommended that the executive council appoint a committee of Cavalry officers residing in Washington to look after the interests of the Cavalry service." The officers suggested for the committee were Major Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. J. A. Johnston, late U.S.A., and Major L. C. Scherer, U.S.A. And as the expenses "attendant upon any increase in the activities of the Cavalry Journal will probably exceed the revenues, it was recommended that all officers of the Cavalry pay to the association, in lieu of dues for 1916, one day's pay." The meeting also declared that "any increase in the Army should be divided between the Cavalry and Field Artillery" and that "the single list of promotion should be adopted, provided that officers are arranged according to their length of service."

At a subsequent date, not given in the report, the Cavalry officers at Fort Sam Houston also held a meeting at which they requested that a committee consisting of General Carter, General Johnston, Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, Lieutenant Colonel Read, Lieutenant Colonel Michie and Major Lochridge be appointed to represent the Cavalry service in Washington "in any manner that may seem best to them." They agreed to contribute one day's pay for defraying the expenses of this work. At a date later than this the officers of the 6th Cavalry held a meeting at Harlingen, Texas, at which they approved of the action of the officers at the Douglas and Fort Sam Houston meetings and furnished "a list of officers who agreed to subscribe one day's pay." They went on record as believing that "the committee in Washington should be given carte blanche to do what they might deem best for the Cavalry service."

After the executive council of the Cavalry Association received all the reports of these meetings it agreed, so the Fort Leavenworth report continues, to request General Carter to carry out the wishes of the Cavalry officers as to looking after their interests in Washington and agreed to pay all necessary expenses in connection with this work. The executive council doubted the advisability of establishing a bureau in Washington, declared there was no need for a contribution of one day's pay, and reiterated its former position that "none of the funds of the association be used for lobbying." The executive council then added that General Carter had replied that he did not approve their request that he represent the Cavalry in Washington for the reasons that "the larger the committee the less the chance of achievement," that he "did not favor the collection of a day's pay" and that he would have difficulty in meeting and advising with a large committee. The report of the Cavalry Association special committee then mentions the receipt of letters from various other officers approving of what was done at the several meetings, including one from General Johnston stating "he was convinced that he could get no better person than General Carter to represent the Cavalry service because he is thoroughly familiar with this kind of work and is expert in handling legislation before Congress and before the committees."

The Cavalry Association report then goes on to describe the result of the special meeting called for Jan. 23 at Fort Leavenworth. There were thirty-three members present and by an overwhelming majority it was decided to establish a committee of Cavalry officers in Washington to look after the needs of the Service; to give this committee freedom to do as it thought best, and to contribute one day's pay to defray clerical expenses. It was also agreed to that all the questions passed by the officers at the meeting should be sent to every Cavalry officer, and as soon as the answers were tabulated they should be forwarded to the committee in Washington. It

was also resolved that each Cavalry officer should sign a pledge agreeing to abide by any decision arrived at by a majority vote of Cavalry officers as to any policy to be advocated by the Cavalry Association.

General Carter replied to the attack by Senator Reed on the following day, sending a letter to Senator Chamberlain, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which was printed in the Congressional Record of April 17 at the request of Mr. Chamberlain. General Carter's letter presents the original charges and replies to them in turn so fully that we give here all of the text of his letter pertinent to this discussion. After stating that "in view of my relations with the committee of which you are chairman during the preparation of the pending bill for reorganizing the Military Establishment, I deem it proper to make a personal statement concerning the statements made by the Hon. James A. Reed," General Carter continued:

"It is specifically charged in a quoted statement presented to the Senate by the Senator from Missouri: First, that General Carter represents the Cavalry arm of the Service in a special way and for the purpose of obtaining legislation for that arm; second, that the Cavalry is interested in the Continental Army scheme, because they believe that it will permit any increase made in the Regular Establishment to be divided between the Field Artillery and the Cavalry; third, that to enable General Carter to perform these functions in the interest of the Cavalry this association has undertaken to defray his expenses, furnish stationery, postage, and clerical assistance, and to subject all officers in the Cavalry branch of the standing Army to an assessment for that purpose; fourth, that he asked to be permitted to act without a large committee in influencing legislation for the benefit of the Cavalry; that General Carter stated that he was friendly with the House and Senate Military Committees."

"This testimony of General Johnston's as to General Carter's fitness for influencing military legislation develops two things," General Carter continues, quoting from Senator Reed's summary of the Cavalry Association's report:

"First.—What the National Guard representatives meant in saying that there were experts in influencing military legislation whose methods they could not approach; second, that in the preparation of the pending bill General Carter has been afforded ample opportunity to exercise those peculiar qualities which fit him for the preparation of data for the guidance of the committees of Congress."

"Categorically replying to the charges and insinuations: First.—I have served in the Infantry, Cavalry, Adjutant General's Department, and for nearly fourteen years as a general officer. The charge that I represent the Cavalry arm of the Service in a special way for the purpose of obtaining legislation favorable to that arm as opposed to the interest of the Army as a whole is false and without foundation in fact. I spent many of the best years of my life on the Indian frontier as a Cavalry officer and hold that branch of the Service in an affectionate memory which calls for no apology.

"Second.—The relation between the so-called Continental Army scheme and the division of any consequent increase in the Regular Establishment between the Field Artillery and the Cavalry is a gross and unfair insinuation against two branches of the Service, is obscure, deduced from no evidence, and without foundation in fact.

"Third.—While not frankly and directly stated, the inference intended is that I am conducting an office or in charge of a campaign of information or conducting a lobby and that the Cavalry Association is defraying my expenses, furnishing stationery, postage, and clerical assistance, and that Cavalry officers have been subjected to an assessment for that purpose, each and every item of which is false and without foundation in fact.

"Fourth.—I am not acting and have never been acting with any committee, large or small, in influencing legislation. My personal letter, in reply to numerous requests that I should advise with a committee of Cavalry officers, shows clearly that I advised against having a large committee formed here, and that it would be difficult for me to advise with such a committee. In the citations from my personal letter, which I presume are correct, it is shown that I disapproved of any assessment for a fund; that I had submitted my views to the War Department, as requested by the Secretary of War; that I anticipated being called before the committees during the hearings, and that I favored, and had so recommended to the Secretary of War, a complete reorganization of the Cavalry on the three-unit system.

"As to the further statements concerning the testimony of General Johnston, 'first' and 'second': These statements are embraced in quotation and appear to have been prepared by National Guard officers. I do not deem it wise to enter into any discussion as to their ability to influence legislation, although I am not unfamiliar with the course of their activities during the past fifteen years, and do not think they tend to harmony in the public service. Under 'second': The data, tables, and statistics furnished from day to day by the War Department to the military committee, as the chairman well knows, have been handled by Major Connor, Engr. Corps, and not by me, and I have observed no inclination on Major Connor's part to favor or injure any branch of the Service, but he has worked diligently to facilitate the business before the committee. If there had been any foundation for the charges made by the Senator from Missouri, the Army code of ethics would have compelled me to request that I be excused from assisting the Military Committee in preparing the technical details of the bill under consideration. None but a decidedly prejudiced and unfriendly hand could have deduced from any writing or statement made by me the conclusions presented by the Senator from Missouri."

General Carter then pointed out that "the organization of the several branches of the line of the Army, as proposed in the bill now under consideration, accords in all essentials with the approved projects based upon the studies of the General Staff." He denied knowledge of any attempt "on the part of any branch of the line" to influence legislation "outside the public hearings concerning its organization." He traces the history of the United States Cavalry Association, which he declared to be "merely a name," adding, "I am certain the association has never actually taken part in any schemes having for an object the influencing of legislation for their arm, and the suggestions to do so never have been carried out." General Carter concluded by saying that while groups of Cavalry officers, at the scattered border stations, "desired to have a committee of Cavalry officers from those on duty in Washington to assist in presenting the needs of that Service, no such committee was ever appointed."

J. W. Miller, formerly an officer of the U.S. Navy, and commodore, retired, of the New York Naval Militia, has written an article for the New York Tribune advocating the improvement of our intracoastal waterways along the Atlantic coast as a means of preparedness. The writer points out the defensive weaknesses of the coast

between the entrance to Chesapeake Bay and Boston, and elaborates on the stern need for deepening the canals between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, across the state of New Jersey and Cape Cod, and the improvement of the East River and Long Island Sound channels so that a dreadnought could proceed from New York harbor to Boston harbor without going out to sea, as is necessary at present.

AT CHIHUAHUA IN 1848.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In view of the fact that our troops are now operating in the section of country to which the following extract refers, I thought your readers might like to know something about the work of years ago.

D.

Thirtieth Congress. Ex. Doc. No. 1. (Extracts from pages 124-6.)

City of Chihuahua, March 22, 1848.

Sir: I have the honor to report through you to the general commanding that the order for me to push forward with my battery to the "headquarters" met me on March 12 at the "hot springs," 150 miles from Chihuahua. I immediately left the baggage wagons, took two days' rations, and on the morning of the 16th, at five o'clock, arrived before the fortified city of Santa Cruz, accomplishing the whole distance, "210 miles," in four nights, three days and a half.

At 9:30 o'clock we were in position, about 500 yards from the main plaza, and opened a brisk fire upon the city.

I must call your attention particularly to the fact that my company arrived before the city at daybreak, having marched all the night previous, and having been on a forced march for three days and a half and three nights; that we went into action four hours after our arrival, and that it was not until nine o'clock at night after fighting all day that we were enabled to take any rest.

JOHN LOVE,

First Lieutenant, 1st Dragoons, commanding Company B, 1st Dragoons, acting light artillery.

AN ANSWER TO SENATOR BORAH.

Morgantown, W. Va.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have before me a copy of your paper under date of April 8, which carries on page 1027 extracts from a letter supposed to have been written to The Adjutant General of Idaho. I would be pleased to know if you have definite evidence that such letter was written and that it was as quoted. If such be the case, I am surprised that a member of the United States Senate would make the statements attributed to him. If Senator Borah has made the investigation that he claims to have made, he makes statements that he knows absolutely and positively false.

He states that the West Virginia National Guard went to the rioting coal fields as the strongest kind of partisans and that they exhibited this feeling in the very strongest way. This I learn from his statement for the first time, as I heard on many occasions from residents of the strike district that they never saw a more impartial or fairer set of officers or men. These statements were not made by coal operators nor by strikers, but by residents who did not follow the mining industry as a means of livelihood. The Senator states that after the clubbing and shooting a court was improvised and that the personnel of this court was made up from the same men who had been shooting at the workmen. For my personal benefit I would be pleased to be informed by the Senator or anyone else when and where members of the National Guard either clubbed or shot at strikers or others. In regard to the court-martial: If you will investigate, as the Senator claims he has, you will find that this court was composed of men who stand high in their respective communities and throughout the state.

Furthermore, I would ask that you investigate and find out whether this court sentenced these workmen to the penitentiary in large groups and bodies or not. It is true that some went to the penitentiary, and it is likewise true that a goodly number of these were mine guards or men who were in the employ of the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency and were convicted for carrying concealed weapons, representing themselves as officers of the law and other offenses. It will also be noted that the Supreme Court of this state upheld the action of the court-martial.

If the civil courts were open and in operation in this district, as claimed by Senator Borah, why could not the sheriff and his deputies serve papers and make arrests for murder and like crimes that were committed? This the sheriff certified he was unable to do. These men, he says, referring to the court, lost utterly their sense of justice. From my personal knowledge of their principle and character I know they would not make the statements the Senator has made without knowing what they were talking about.

I will say that I was through this strike almost from beginning to end, and, furthermore, I am not a political appointee officer, as some claim all Guard officers are, but I started my service some twelve or thirteen years ago with the first three years as a private. This attack of Senator Borah's is one of the most baseless and unfounded criticisms of the Guard I have ever heard come from any but the yellow journalism of the Socialist party. Again I say that if the Senator made these statements he has either received his information from the above referred press or like source, or he has wilfully launched an attack that is malicious and false, to say the least.

We Guardsmen who are subscribers to your JOURNAL cannot help but notice the fact that you publish all the criticisms of the Guard, but seldom call attention to the good things that are said. We think you should at least be fair. I have never before entered into a controversy of this kind, but when statements such as are referred to are being published, and which are known by everyone connected with the Guard of this state and also the major from the Regular Service who was on duty with the state at that time to be absolutely false, it is time the members of the Guard are defending themselves.

CHARLES C. ROBINSON,

Capt., 1st Inf., West Virginia National Guard.

Our policy is to permit a free discussion of all questions of interest to our readers. We have always been

ready to publish such articles in defense of the National Guard as come to us.

THE GIRLS' NATIONAL HONOR GUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

May I once more speak through your generous pages to some of our dear American girls who are brave and loyal in spite of sad afflictions? I have received several letters from invalids, some from girls who are blind, some that are suffering from other physical troubles; they say they want to help us. Of course, they want to help, and we want them! Can not some of them sew and help take care of little children? Can not our little invalid comrades be just as loyal to their country lying on their white beds. You show us you care, dear girls, and we will tell you how to help. Because you are not, as most girls are, physically, is no reason why you should not be splendid, active members of the Girls' National Honor Guard.

Your love for your country makes us love you. Let us live up to the ideals of our womanhood and merge them into those of honor and love of country.

THEODORA BOOTH.

The Girls' National Honor Guard, which is the name Miss Booth has adopted for her patriotic organization, has made rapid progress under her energy and enthusiasm, and appears to have struck a popular note that has appealed to young girls all over the country, who are moved by the spirit of patriotism that is stirring in this country and have been ready to seize this opportunity to give their feeling concrete expression. Miss Booth, who, as has been noted, is the daughter of Ballington Booth, in a recent letter to the New York Tribune thus described the purposes of the National Honor Guard, of which she is president:

"We are striving to awaken the girls of America to the realization of their own responsibility and show them that even the smallest act may be of the greatest value. Girls should be alive to the questions of the hour, to the needs of their country, and yet in no way become masculine. We urge them to remember the ideal of their womanhood and to merge it into the honor and protection they should give their country."

"I want to see the girls of the North and those of the South, of the West, and the East, drawn together by a close, powerful bond of sympathy—the mutual love of country. We are not trying to raise money—we are trying to raise honor, and the kind of honor we want cannot be bought."

Membership in the guard is open to all girls between fourteen and thirty years in every part of the country, and every one, regardless of creed, condition of life, politics or any other consideration is welcomed. The only aim is to make useful and desirable citizens of the United States. The members will be divided into classes, according to the individual natural tendencies, and certificates of proficiency will be granted to those who successfully pass examinations. Some of the girls will study first aid to the wounded and other nursing subjects, fitting them to assist Army surgeons and ambulance corps. This will be the only branch for field service in time of war. Another division will specialize in family work, social service, the care of babies, cooking, hygiene, and kindred work, to look out for soldiers' families.

A third class will devote its time to telegraphy, automobile and aeroplane driving and repairing, wireless, shooting, riding, swimming and various subjects useful in scout duty and signal service. There will be no military drills or parades and the regulation uniform is to consist of ordinary street clothes decorated with the guard badge, sold to members at practically cost price. The purchase of the badge is the only expenditure of money necessary, for general dues are prohibited. As an initiation requisite every candidate for membership must be able to repeat the words of our national anthem.

President Wilson, Major General Wood, Major General Scott, Chief of Staff, Secretary of War Baker, and over half of the Governors of the states of the Union have written Miss Booth highly commendatory letters approving of her plan and wishing her success.

The officers of the Girls' National Honor Guard are: President, Miss Theodora Booth; first vice president, Miss May Little, Washington; second vice president, Miss Agnes Smith, of New York; national secretary, Miss Dorothy Hoar, of Fanwood, N.J.; treasurer, Mrs. Reed Askin, of New York; general state manager, Mrs. William Reed, of New York.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To the efficient professional soldier, the backbone of our national defense, be he officer, non-commissioned staff officer, sergeant, corporal or private, inducements and considerations should be extended to keep him in the Service. A commission is the highest reward the recruit can aspire to; next are the non-commissioned staff grades. At a very little additional annual cost the advantages allotted the non-commissioned staff could be increased so that those grades would also be drawing cards for efficient recruits.

Give them distinctive uniforms; one that is neat and comfortable for wear off duty; another comfortable one when at work. Increase the amount of continuous service pay. Give sufficient mileage and baggage allowance on change of station. Provide class rooms for the education of their children. Give them a clubhouse where their families can socially meet. Authorize a telephone for each set of non-commissioned staff quarters. Give them tennis and handball courts and, at seacoast defenses, bath houses. Authorize them credit sales in the commissary and post exchange.

YNOT.

ENLISTED SPECIALISTS, C.A.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The letter of "X. Y. Z." in your issue of April 15 shows the number of successful graduates in the Artillery course since the organization of the School for Master Gunners in 1902, and states that about fifty per cent. in attendance received certificates of proficiency. That percentage is correct, considering the thirteen years collectively; but, considering only later years, we find that 33.1-3 per cent. for 1914 and only 27 per cent. for 1915 graduated. The rapidly decreasing number of graduates is accounted for by the fact that there is at present no future for the master gunner.

Even though the requirements are high, the course

should not be unpopular. Should the student fail, the education received prepares him to graduate with ease at the top of his class in the electrical course; he has received a sufficient knowledge of mathematics and mechanical drawing to pass successfully the examination for engineer or master electrician after becoming eligible as an electrical specialist; he is prepared to obtain a lucrative position in civil life, and it stimulates him for the examination for promotion to lieutenantancy in the Regular Army.

Should the pay for master gunner be increased to that for master electrician, all master gunners will not remain in the Service. But that just recognition will at least allow those who do wish to continue the "profession of arms" to devote their life and interests to their specialized work for the Coast Artillery Corps.

MU GAMMA.

PAY OF HOSPITAL CORPS SERGEANTS.

The pay of corporal and that of acting cook of the Hospital Corps are the same as the pay of corporal and of cook of the other Staff Corps, but the pay of sergeant of the Hospital Corps is \$6 less per month than the pay of sergeant in any of the other Staff Corps. Why?

The writer was a sergeant in the Hospital Corps when the pay was the same as first sergeant of the line, and \$7 more per month than sergeant of the line. By the new pay act of 1908 the pay of sergeant of the line was increased \$12 per month and that of first sergeant of the line \$20 per month, while the pay of sergeant, Hospital Corps, was increased only \$5 per month; this being virtually a reduction in the pay of sergeant, Hospital Corps, of \$7 per month when compared with the pay of sergeant of the line, and \$15 per month when compared with the pay of first sergeant of the line. And yet the examination and requirements for the sergeant of the Hospital Corps have not been made any less. Is this fair pay?

ONE OF THEM.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Charles H. Sherrill, former U.S. Minister to Argentina and now chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States, has made a valuable contribution to serious literature in "Modernizing the Monroe Doctrine," which is published by the Houghton Mifflin Company. Mr. Sherrill believes in our responsibility for the Monroe Doctrine and is convinced of the practicability and desirability of Pan-Americanism. He aims especially to present facts of interest to business men and useful in strengthening comprehension of the peculiarities of the South American markets. Three entire chapters are thus devoted to a discussion of how chambers of commerce and similar commercial bodies can take part in increasing our sales abroad. An introduction by President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, advances the suggestion that this is the psychological moment for us to establish once and for all relations of close intimacy with the southern republics and secure for ourselves that undisputed control in the commercial world which is already ours politically—and will remain ours so long as we maintain an adequate Navy.

"Industrial Leadership," by H. L. Gantt, the Yale University Press, consists of a reprint of a series of Page Lectures delivered before the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School. The author has accepted the challenge of facts produced by the great war, which have tended to prove to some thinkers the superiority of autocracy as a force for national organization; and his task has been to answer this challenge in a thesis which seeks to show the way by which democracy may compete successfully with autocracy by the development of organizing and executive methods at least equal to those of autocracy. More than this, he sets forth what he believes to be the principles upon which industrial democracy should base itself in order not only to equal, but to surpass, autocratic industrialism. Generally speaking, he holds to the theory that while it is for the state to give fundamental instruction in vocational training, the industries themselves must give the training which is special to them.

Out of his two previous books of verse, together with fifteen recent poems, Erwin Clarkson Garrett has made a new volume entitled "Army Ballads and Other Verses" that are the result, chiefly, of his experiences while serving as a private in the 23d Infantry, and the 5th Cavalry, U.S.A., during the Philippine Insurrection of 1899-1902. Part I. of the volume is devoted to American Army ballads exclusively, the first poem being "The Cavalryman," in which a veteran of that branch of the Service proclaims that "a Trooper of the Horse outranks the whole Artillery." Parts II. and III. consist of poems on various subjects, and Part IV. of a single long poem, "The Dyak Chief," an example of the "red-blooded" school of literature which, its author remarks, the "super-sensitive astral soul of abnormally ultra-violet susceptibility" might hesitate to peruse. There is a real swing to this tale of savage life, however, and a quality of poetic expression that is well maintained in the shorter poems. The Army ballads of the volume show a knowledge of Army life and insight into the Army point of view not only based on personal experience but that come of a military inheritance. For the author, as he recalls in a biographical note, comes of ancestors who were officers in the Civil War, in the American Revolution, and in Dutch colonial times in the New Netherlands. The book is published by the John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. Two stanzas from "The Song of the Aeroplane" give an adequate idea of Mr. Garrett's excellent quality as a poet:

"I scan your mighty fortresses—
I scorn your splendid fleets—
I chart your chosen cities—
Trenches and lanes and streets.

"No secret 'neath the heavens,
No tale of land or sea,
But bares the breast at my behest
To stand revealed to me."

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. of Engrs. Eugene P. Webber, U.S.C.G., died at Portland, Me., on April 19, 1916.

Mrs. O. S. Tower, mother of Mrs. G. H. Jamerson, wife of Capt. G. H. Jamerson, 2d Inf., U.S.A., died at Ionia, Mich., on April 6, 1916.

Mrs. Virginia P. Weirick, wife of Capt. Samuel T. Weirick, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C.,

on April 21, 1916. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery.

Coms. Sergt. John Shelton, U.S.A., retired, died at Highland Park, Ill., on April 6, 1916, aged seventy-three years.

Mrs. Cornelius I. Skiles, who died at Greenacres, Wash., on April 13, was the widow of Col. J. W. Skiles, U.S. Vols., and mother of Mrs. Cornelius H. Sabin and of Mrs. Byram, wife of Lieut. Col. G. L. Byram, 3d U.S. Cav., and grandmother of Mrs. Lewis, wife of Lieut. J. E. Lewis, 10th U.S. Cav.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morse McFarland Mears, who died of pneumonia at San Francisco, Cal., April 11, 1916, after an illness of only five days, was the widow of Lieut. Col. Frederick Mears, 4th U.S. Inf., and mother of Edward Carpenter Mears, of Portland, Ore., Lieut. Frederick Mears, U.S.A., Alaskan Railroad Commission, and Miss Winnifred Mears, of San Francisco, Cal. Funeral services were held at St. Mary's the Virgin Episcopal Church and the body was interred beside that of Colonel Mears at the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco. Mrs. Mears was born in Bangor, Me., and her family were from there and Boston.

Baron Kolmar von der Goltz, commander-in-chief of the 1st Turkish army, died April 19, 1916, of spotted fever at the headquarters of his Turkish army, according to an official announcement received at Berlin. He had been ill ten days. Field Marshal von der Goltz was regarded as one of Germany's greatest strategists. He was seventy-two years old. He had seen extensive military service, having fought in the Austrian campaign and having been on the staff of Prince Frederick Charles in the Franco-Prussian war. In 1883 he was sent to reconstruct the Turkish army and remained in Turkey for thirteen years. In August, 1914, he was appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium, but in November of the same year he was sent to Turkey, where he was appointed military commandant at Constantinople and acting Minister of War. He was instrumental in forming the strong Turkish defense on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He received his command as chief of the 1st Turkish army in April, 1915, when he succeeded Gen. Lyman von Sanders in command of the Dardanelles army.

(Continued on a later page.)

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A son was born to Capt. and Mrs. William S. Sims, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., on April 22, 1916.

Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.G.N.Y., retired, has gone on a visit to relatives at North Andover, Mass.

A daughter, Elizabeth Susan, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher, 29th U.S. Inf., at Ancon, Canal Zone, on March 5.

A son, Frederick Randolph Young, was born to Lieut. of Engrs. F. H. Young, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Young at Port Angeles, Wash., on April 12.

A son, Henry Stoddert, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Pearson Parker, jr., 4th U.S. Field Art., at Washington, D.C., on April 15, 1916.

Mrs. Raymond F. Frellsen is spending a few weeks in Philadelphia, to be near Lieutenant Frellsen, U.S.N., who is attached to the U.S.S. Michigan.

Miss Grace Allison, of Omaha, Neb., of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, spent the Easter holidays with Major and Mrs. Hartmann at Governors Island.

Mrs. Alfred B. Putnam and son, Melville, are now located at 303 Clifton street, Malden, Mass. Mrs. Putnam is the widow of Major Putnam, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

The annual meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at Rauscher's, southwest corner Connecticut avenue and L street, N.W., Washington, May 3, 1916.

Mrs. Morey, wife of Capt. L. S. Morey, 10th Cav., is visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Palin, 202 East Ninth street, Austin, Texas, while Captain Morey is with the troops in Mexico.

Lieut. A. H. Doig, U.S.A., of Fort Greble, R.I., entertained at a house party over Easter in honor of Miss Mary Bishop North and Miss Estella Hasinger, of Ardmore, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Strauss chaperoned the party.

The annual meeting, election of officers and banquet of the Michigan Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War will be held Saturday evening, April 29, 7 p.m., in the Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich.

A message received in Louisville, Ky., April 22, announced the appointment by Governor Stanley of Capt. Nathan J. Shelton, U.S.A., retired, of Louisville, as a colonel on his staff. Captain Shelton was in charge of the U.S. Army recruiting station at Louisville.

Chief Musician William Osterman, U.S.A., retired, who has been bandmaster at the N.H.D.V.S. for the past three years, has moved into the cosy bungalow that the home officials have built for him. The home is near Santa Monica, Cal., and is in a beautiful spot.

It is with deep regret we note the extreme illness of Mrs. Parks, wife of Rear Admiral N. M. Parks, U.S.N. Mrs. Parks has been ill since March 18 with heart failure and her condition is serious. Admiral Park's present duty is general inspector of machinery, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Harriette Keim, of Washington, D.C., has joined friends in Canada and hoped to sail on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia for Japan on April 20, 1916. Miss Keim is the sister of Mrs. Charles W. Kutz, wife of Colonel Kutz, U.S. Engr. Corps, now Engineer Commissioner in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. John Leland Jordan, wife of Captain Jordan, 1st U.S. Inf., Honolulu, is at the Alhambra, 860 Geary street, San Francisco. Mrs. Jordan will be joined by Captain Jordan next October. She was recently delightfully entertained at a luncheon and tea given by Lieut. F. L. Whitley, stationed on Alcatraz Island.

Mrs. Larned and children, the family of Lieut. Paul A. Larned, 10th U.S. Inf., recently arrived in the States from Panama, and are at present at the home of Mrs. Larned's parents at Ranson, W.Va. Lieutenant Larned expects to join them the latter part of this month and to spend six weeks' leave with them.

Mrs. George Horatio Gorham and Madame Sidky Bey, a lady formerly of the diplomatic circle at Washington, who was present with the late President McKinley at the time of his assassination at Buffalo, will have roles in the three big entertainments to be given by the New York "400" in the fall for the benefit of "l'Orphelinat des Armées." They will impersonate the two characters in the playlet, "The Soldier's Wife, or Preparedness," Madame Sidky representing the foreigner. It will be Mrs. Gorham's first appearance before an audience.

Miss Phyllis Hartmann, at school at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, N.Y., spent the Easter holidays with her parents, Major and Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, at Governors Island.

Col. John C. Gresham, U.S.A., retired, who resides at 421 West Adams street, Los Angeles, Cal., received official notice from the War Department, dated April 12, 1916, that the following entry had been added to his efficiency record: "1915. Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding Western Department, in forwarding a report on camp of instruction held at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., made by Major James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., said: ' * * * Col. John C. Gresham, Cav., was placed in charge of all arrangements pertaining to the camp and same was conducted under his supervision. To his patient efforts in the face of adverse circumstances is due largely the very satisfactory results obtained, and it is desired to especially commend him for his excellent work.' " The above was Colonel Gresham's last active duty before retirement on Sept. 25, 1915.

Planning a series of brilliant social events to take place immediately after the Lenten season, C. J. Travers, enterprising manager of the Hotel Bellevue, San Francisco, has engaged Mrs. Thomas G. Carson as social hostess of the big hostelry. Mrs. Carson is the widow of Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th U.S. Cav. This is a distinct innovation for the Bellevue, and his idea is to create a warm feeling of friendship and sociability among the guests, and to this end Mrs. Carson will work. There will be house dances once a week, beginning after the close of the Lenten season, and other social affairs are in contemplation. Mrs. Carson will devote her entire attention to the social side of the hotel's affairs. She has won high favor everywhere with society folk. In hotels of Honolulu and New York she has taken charge of social activities and success has marked her efforts. The Service people who stop at the Bellevue Hotel in San Francisco will find a cordial welcome and an old friend to greet them.

The camp of the 1st Battalion, 21st U.S. Infantry, at the exposition at San Diego, Cal., is to be known as "Camp Walter R. Taliaferro," in honor of the late Lieutenant Taliaferro, 21st U.S. Inf., who was killed Oct. 11, 1915, while making a flight over the bay of San Diego. The name of the camp was made known April 11, 1916, through Order No. 5, signed by Major William Brooke. Mrs. Walter R. Taliaferro, widow of Lieutenant Taliaferro, received from the Aero Club of America on April 11 a handsomely engraved medal of merit commemorative of Lieutenant Taliaferro's flight of Sept. 17, 1915, when he smashed the American record for sustained flight for pilot alone. On this flight Lieutenant Taliaferro remained aloft nine hours and forty-eight minutes with a total distance of more than 500 miles. Mrs. Taliaferro is the second Army woman in the United States to receive a medal of merit from the Aero Club of America. The first was Mrs. Henry Post, widow of Lieut. Henry Post, who was killed at San Diego in a flight during which he smashed the American altitude record for pilot alone.

(Continued on a later page.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

S. B.—An officer of a United States Court could advise you the proper steps to take in regard to completing your naturalization.

L. H. C.—You would not be transferred to the Philippines at the end of three years' service in the States, as this would leave you only one year's active service before furlough to the Reserve. If you were willing to pay the expense of transfer, that would be different. Apply through channel.

R. P. W.—Address The Adjutant General, U.S. Army, or your Congressman, regarding appointment to West Point.

T. G. F.—About March 25 the first squadron of the 2d Cavalry left Fort Ethan Allen for Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty. The officers accompanying the squadron were Capt. George F. Hamilton, Charles G. Harvey, George A. Purington, Archie Miller and Lieuts. Edmund A. Buchanan, Charles W. Foster, Robert W. Strong and Paul R. Frank.

T. F. L.—State your case through the channel, and be sure to sign your name.

S. R.—The War Department does not employ guards for leper colonies. Neither does the Hawaiian Board of Health. The Public Health Service at Washington, D.C., may give you some advice.

R. O. R.—Regulations relating to issues of ordnance stores will be found in Army Regulations, beginning Part 1511. For other information relating thereto apply to your C.O. or consult the general orders on file at your post.

E. T.—Under present regulations (G.O. 31, 1914), a man who has been discharged by purchase, and re-enlists, cannot again purchase discharge until he serves a full year, and then it will cost him according to time he has served since he was last discharged by purchase. This would mean, in your case, for discharge in Hawaii, \$140, after one year's service.

M. W.—Congress has not yet appropriated for reimbursement of the officers and men who lost personal property in the Galveston flood.

D. M. B.—Brevet Major Gen. Robert A. Cameron, U.S. Volunteers, died March 15, 1894.

INTERESTED.—If you pass the Q.M.G. will notify you. Results of examinations for the various sergeant grades, Q.M. Corps, are not published. Inquire through channel.

B. R., JR.—If the volunteer provision of the Chamberlain bill becomes a law, the War Department will issue regulations for the securing of officers of volunteers. In the meantime you might apply to the War Department for privilege of taking examination for appointment to eligible list of volunteer officers under existing law (Sec. 28, Act of Jan. 21, 1903), the so-called Dick law. Civilians are eligible to commission in the Regular Army on examination, after the graduates of West Point and successful candidates from the ranks have been placed. There has been no vacancy for a civilian in the past two or three years, except in the Corps of Engineers.

G. W. W.—Neither the Chamberlain nor the Hay bill provides for graded retirement. While bills have been introduced looking to this provision for enlisted men, no committee report has been made on this subject at the present session.

MECHANIC, HEADQUARTERS DET.—Your question is not clear. Apply through channel.

PAVLOVICH.—Address the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., regarding examinations. Regarding completion of your naturalization, see a United States Court officer.

G. R. S.—The American Legion Headquarters, Exhibition Camp, Toronto, Canada, is the address you seek.

SUBSCRIBER.—The Army Reorganization bill, now before Congress, provides for higher rank in Hospital Corps. Bill for graded retirement has not been acted upon. Future orders of Hospital Corps sergeants for foreign service are not given out. As to conditions for entering Soldiers' Home after twenty years' service see Army Regulations. Regarding disability pension, address Pension Commissioner.

THE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, accompanied by Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department, was on his way to El Paso April 27 to discuss with Gen. Alvaro Obregon, General Carranza's Minister of War, questions incident to the presence of American troops in Mexico. Full instructions to General Scott to govern him in his conferences with General Obregon were telegraphed by Secretary of War Baker April 26. They were drawn up following a conference between Mr. Baker and Secretary of State Lansing. Secretary Baker said: "The instructions to General Scott are to discuss the basis of the most cordial and complete co-operation in the attainment of their common object."

As to the delay in the pursuit of Villa and the reports that the American troops were to be withdrawn, Secretary of War Baker on April 23 issued the following statement: "General Funston recommends a redistribution of the forces in Mexico for the purposes of recuperation and pending opportunity for further co-operation with the force of the de facto government of Mexico. His recommendation has been approved and its execution left to his discretion. The statement I have made indicates nothing whatever on the subject of when the American troops will be withdrawn from Mexico. The whole subject of withdrawal of the forces is under arrangement and negotiation by the State Department."

No further hostilities have been reported between U.S. troops and Carranza soldiers, although there have been several unofficial reports that some occasional sniping has taken place. The United States forces in Mexico and on the border, it is reported from the War Department, have ample supplies of rations on hand to carry them through to May 15 at least, and every possible opportunity to send forward additional supplies as fast as needed has been taken by the Quartermaster Corps.

The pursuit of the outlaw Villa by United States troops in Mexico, which was held up for a brief period in order to give the troops a rest, to receive much needed supplies and reinforcements and to strengthen lines of communication, has been resumed. As a result of the resumption of activities a force under Col. George A. Dodd on April 22 got in touch with a band of some 250 Villa outlaws at Tomachio, in the center of the Sierra Madres, in western Chihuahua.

SKIRMISHES WITH VILLISTAS.

Colonel Dodd with four troops of the 7th Cavalry overtook a band of Villistas near Tomachio on the 22d, killing six and wounding nineteen. This was reported in a despatch to the War Department from General Funston on April 26, who received word of the skirmish from General Pershing on the 25th. Twenty-five horses were captured by Colonel Dodd's command. Two U.S. troopers were killed, Ralph A. Raw, saddler, Troop L, and Private Bonshee, Troop H. Wounded: Thomas Henry, Troop H; Louis Craink, Q.M. Sergt., Troop H; and William F. Mathais, Troop L, all 7th Cavalry. The Villistas were reported under the leadership of Cervantes Rios Baca and Dominguez, and numbered 150 to 200 men.

According to the reports that reached Columbus, N.M., on April 26, the Villa command, under four chiefs, Baco, Cervantes, Dominguez and Rios, was surprised and routed. Two American soldiers were killed and three were wounded. After the fight the Americans found six dead Mexicans and nineteen wounded. A quantity of horses, arms and equipment was captured. During the fight Villa's men received reinforcements and attempted to make a stand against Colonel Dodd's forces, but without avail. They were pursued towards Minaca, Colonel Dodd's base, where the pursuit ended, it is reported, to await supplies. The pursuit was extremely difficult, through gorges and over bad trails. The captured bandits with their horses and arms were taken to Minaca. The pursuit, it is reported, was maintained over the difficult Tarrin trail for some twenty-two miles until nightfall.

A report from General Funston to the War Department April 26 said: "Late report from Colonel Erwin states that on April 20 scouting parties from his command encountered small body of Villistas near Cocomorachic and mortally wounded four. Wounded in Dodd's command did well and not expected to die." Cocomorachic is a small town northwest of Guerrero.

A report to the New York Herald from near Namiquipa, Mexico, April 23, tells of a stern chase after Villa bands by 200 picked cavalymen under Major Robert L. Howze, 11th U.S. Cav. The force left Namiquipa April 4, and in ten days Major Howze had marched 283 miles, an average of twenty-eight and three-tenths miles a day. In twenty-one days with his command he had ridden 571 miles, from Casas Grandes, an average of twenty-seven and one-quarter miles a day. With rations and forage for five days the troops subsisted nineteen days.

Major Howze on April 9 was attacked by a Villa force near San José del Sita. The Mexicans were speedily put to flight. A force of Villistas, organized in the rear of the Americans, endeavored to harass the troopers, but the rearguard of United States troopers delivered a sudden attack and routed the bandits. The force which engaged the Villistas shot and killed the leader, who afterward was identified as Capt. Marcos Silva, jefe of La Joya. The town was searched and American arms and military clothing taken in the Columbus raid were found. The Americans suffered one casualty, a man wounded. While advancing through a canyon near Santa Cruz on April 10, the account says, an advance force of U.S. troops, consisting of two officers and nine men, were attacked by the Villistas in force and entrenched securely in the heights. Of these one man was killed and three wounded and four horses killed. Private Kirby, Troop M, 11th Cav., lost his life as he rode near the head of the advance guard. A troop pursued and scattered the Villistas. The town of Santa Cruz was surrounded and searched by Major Howze. In the running fight Lieutenant Beltran, nephew of the Villista leader, was wounded. He was found with his horse slain under him. The exact number of Villista casualties was not ascertained. Arms and ammunition found in the town were destroyed in the plaza, after which the American troops pushed on toward Parral. Learning of the fight there, however, Major Howze skirted the locality and in the course of his march found Lieut. Ira A. Rader, of the 1st Aero Squadron, who had landed across the Durango state line and later had been forced to alight at Casita because of engine trouble. He was unhurt. The column then returned to Santa Cruz.

All the press correspondents agree, in giving an account of an incident on April 8 when Major Howze's squadron encountered a party of Carranza troops, in saying that a difficult situation was saved by the prompt

and unhesitating action of Major Howze. His command was traveling south from Cusihiurichic and entered an arroyo, some miles from San Borja. Suddenly, about 600 yards away, the advance guard of 250 Carranzistas in uniform were seen charging down the slope, full at Major Howze's force. They could hardly have taken the latter for Villistas. They kept on, yelling, waving flags and drawing their carbines from their boots until they were within fifty yards. Only the quick action of Major Howze, performed at great personal risk, prevented a serious clash. The Major, first ordering his advance men to hold their fire, galloped forward alone. He waved his hat in the air and shouted to the Mexicans to go back. Although a score of carbines were pointed at him, Major Howze rode up to the advance line and asked the soldiers who their commander was. "General Cavassos," was the reply. The latter soon came up, and appeared inclined to consider the incident a joke. He thought that maybe his men in their zeal had mistaken the Americans for Villistas. Cavassos, one account adds, was the man who objected to Colonel Brown's entrance to Cusihiurichic and who ordered the natives at that place not to sell supplies to the Americans.

A despatch from General Funston to the War Department April 25 regarding Private Eichelberger, Troop M, 13th Cav., states that with his mind unbalanced he wandered away from his command after the fight between American soldiers and Mexicans at Parral and has not been found. Previously the trooper merely had been reported as missing. Every effort is being made to locate him, with co-operation apparently in good faith of Presidente of Parral.

Capt. R. H. Willis, who, with Lieut. H. A. Dargue, of the Signal Corps, was seriously injured in an accident to his aeroplane near Cusihiurichic, April 19, reached Columbus, N.M., April 26, on the way to San Antonio, Texas, for medical treatment.

Villa is said to be hiding in the mountains, sixty miles west of Satevo, according to a despatch received at the State Department April 25 from Consul Letcher at Chihuahua City. Letcher's latest information, it is said, was received from a reliable source.

The seven Villa followers who were captured after the raid on Columbus, N.M., and convicted of murder in the first degree, were on April 24 condemned to die May 19, by Judge Edward L. Medler at Deming, N.M. The prisoners pleaded that they were ignorant of where they were going at the time of the raid and that they were forced to follow Villa under penalty of death.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The 6th Cavalry, which has been stationed at Harlingen, Texas, since August, 1915, left April 22 at 1:20 p.m. The first section, under Col. Joseph A. Gaston, went by special troop train to Columbus, N.M., where they will be held in reserve pending further developments of the punitive expedition. Colonel Gaston was accompanied by his staff—Lieut. George Dillman, aide-de-camp; Capt. Walter J. Scott, Q.M.; Chaplain Charles W. Freeland and Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C. This first section included headquarters, band and all troops at Harlingen. The second section carried the troops of the 6th Cavalry from Mercedes and Donna, commanded by Capt. Andrew J. Williams, and left Harlingen at 2:20 p.m. The third section is under Major Matthew C. Buttler.

General Funston reported April 25 that two battalions of the 17th Infantry were sent across the border in Mexico April 24. The 17th Infantry, it is thought, will be used to strengthen the line of communications.

In an article entitled "What Shall We Do For Our Boys?" contributed to the May number of the Review of Reviews, Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., retired, makes a strong appeal for "universal military training, not service," the plan to be worked out as follows: "On the first of July of each year he would send every American boy, eighteen years old, either to a camp or on board a battleship and keep him for one year under military or naval discipline, to be taught cleanliness, care of his person, implicit, prompt obedience, self-respect, respect for his seniors, good habits, sturdy truthfulness, the sense of duty at all cost, patriotism, reverence for the flag. Ashore the boy should be taught camping, marching, target practice, trenching, scouting, the use of weapons, etc.; afloat, the rudiments of the man-of-war's trade. Those backward in their studies might receive enough schooling to enable them to pass a very simple examination in the three 'R's' plus a slight knowledge of America's history, that its more important events and the deeds of our great men be not forgotten. From this training none physically capable should be exempt. Rich and poor, high and low, all should pass through this grand school. As against the possible cry that 'My boy cannot be spared' it is urged that every citizen owes something to his country, that all service implies sacrifice, and that, in this instance, the sacrifice is small while the gain is immense. Naturally, as the Government would be giving something of incalculable value, there could be no compensation. It would house, clothe and feed the lads and possibly give them a small allowance for stationery and postage—say a dollar a month. At the end of the year all would return to their homes, improved mentally, morally, physically, their productive efficiency enhanced beyond calculation. This is no theory, but a demonstrated fact. In addition, they would carry away and disseminate an ideal of citizenship and civic duty now sadly lacking. One year is the minimum time required for military training and the maximum time the youth of the land can well be taken from vocational and educational life."

Of the new aeroplanes purchased by the Department for use in Mexico, the first instalment consisting of four Curtiss biplanes of ninety horsepower each, are of the type of the eight aeroplanes which accompanied the expedition into Mexico. It is reported from Washington that General Funston called the attention of the War Department to the fact that such machines have proved inadequate, owing to the fact that their horsepower is insufficient for the altitude at which they have to operate in Mexico. Replying to this Secretary Baker before leaving Washington for New York on April 27 informed General Funston that while the Department was aware at the time that these four new machines were of the same horsepower as the old, they were the only ones available for immediate delivery. He added, however, that four additional Curtiss biplanes of 160 horsepower each are now on the way to the border, that the four new 160 horsepower Sturtevant's are ready for testing and that the Department has authorized the purchase of still another lot of four 160 horsepower Curtiss machines,

so that in the near future the expedition will be equipped with twelve high-powered aeroplanes.

Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., retired, has asked the Judge Advocate General of the Navy for an opinion as to whether he may be granted permission to become a candidate for Congress from the district that includes Norfolk, Va., where he lives, and retain his commission in the Navy, if elected. Rear Admiral Dillingham, writes a correspondent at Norfolk, states his sole purpose in seeking this office is to develop and improve Norfolk and make it one of the greatest naval bases and ports in the world. He would be willing to accept the position without pay if he could still retain his commission in the Navy. This question arose many years ago at the time of the election to Congress of Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, then on the retired list of the Army. It was decided that the law permitted General Sickles to hold both offices. We believe the same question arose with reference to the holding of the position of mayor of a Texas town by a retired officer of the Army, and it was decided in the same way as in the case of General Sickles. Sec. 2, Act July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. L. 205), prescribes: "No person who holds an office the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to \$2,500 shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached unless specially heretofore or hereafter specially authorized thereto by law; but this shall not apply to retired officers of the Army or Navy whenever they may be elected to public office or whenever the President shall appoint them to office, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, delivered a speech that was anything but a plea for immediate peace or unpreparedness at the opening session of the First National Conference of the American Council of the World Alliance of Churches for the Promotion of International Friendship, at Garden City, N.Y., on April 25. Among other things Dr. Faunce said: "One of the curious psychological facts of our time is the popular revolt against mere peace. It might be well to drop the word peace from our further discussions provided we could find some positive and constructive word to replace it. Peace that is a mere vacuum no man desires. Nature itself abhors a vacuum. I myself believe in adequate defense of the nation, even though I may not be able to define the word adequate in a rapidly changing environment. I believe as the nation grows its police power must grow, that its increasing numbers and wealth demand increase of protection against burglary. I cannot for a moment accept the doctrine of Tolstoy so long as I follow a Christ whose whole life was a resolute resistance to evil."

"I went through the Panama Canal on the transport Buford on April 15, the day of the official re-opening," writes a correspondent. "The canal was open about four hours that afternoon, and it has been open about similarly every afternoon since. All the rest of the time, day and night, they have to keep dredgers at work through Culebra Cut to keep open a channel only 120 feet wide, instead of the 500 feet called for. The few hours they knock off work to pass ships through the channel shoals up alarmingly. The people down here seem in a pessimistic frame of mind as regards the canal; that is, most of them think there will be no free, uninterrupted passage through till the whole hill at Culebra has been removed. This is probably at least a three years' task. Of course, they may have reached a point now where the slides will no longer get the best of them; that is, by working constantly they can keep a channel open for a few hours' daily traffic, and in this way get rid of the hill by means of dredges removing it as fast as it slides into the canal."

On three occasions recently there has been discussion of the act of "spitting on the American flag" that, through the positions of the men who used the words and the circumstances under which they were spoken, gave the offending phrase an unusually wide publicity. We would suggest to anyone tempted to use these repellent words hereafter that he consult the canons of what is good taste before he allows the words to pass his lips, even if no higher motive may appeal to him. Allusions to spitting in public are now chiefly confined to official announcements of Health Boards and are usually accompanied with implications as to imprisonment and fine. Anyone old enough to remember the condition of the floor of the average public vehicle twenty years ago will appreciate the progress that has been made in correcting the spitting habit from the viewpoint of hygiene. Self-application of this idea in the way of mental and oral sanitation might be an excellent plan for all speakers to follow in any public discussion of the American flag.

In a recent statement Prof. Yandell Henderson, of Yale University, said: "Against Germany our grounds of complaint are trivial as compared to the infringements of our rights perpetrated by Great Britain. President Wilson has never been truly neutral. He has allowed things to come to such a pass, even within our own borders, that in many lines of business Americans are compelled to take orders as to what they can buy and sell and with whom they can deal from London rather than from Washington." There is certainly a difference between actions involving the loss of property and those involving the loss of life for which there can be no compensation. One may wait for final adjudication, as did our Alabama claims arising during our Civil War, but as to the other there can be no compromise or concession.

By a vote of 19 to 17 the Board of Education of New York city has decided against military training in the public schools of that city, as provided for in the Slater bill, recently passed by the New York State Legislature. By a vote of 23 to 12, however, the board put itself on record as favoring a system of physical training in the schools for all pupils over eight years of age, as provided for by the Welch bill. The board would have voted down the scheme proposed by the Welch bill except for the strong pleas made by Gen. George W. Wingate and Robert L. Harrison, who declared the measure was solely intended to extend all over the state the system of public school athletics in use in New York city.

NAVAL ACADEMY CREW AT REGATTA.

The Naval Academy will be represented in the following races to be held at the American Henly regatta in Philadelphia on May 13, 1916: Child's Cup Race—Navy First Crew vs. Pennsylvania, Princeton and Columbia University; Second Eight—Navy Second Crew vs. Pennsylvania, Princeton, Columbia, Yale and Harvard; Freshman Eight—Navy Fourth Class Crew vs. Pennsylvania, Princeton, Columbia, Yale and Harvard.

Arrangements are being made to reserve seats for Naval Academy graduates in one section along the bank of the Schuylkill near the finish line. Arrangements are also being made to give an informal open air luncheon at one o'clock in an enclosed space between two of the boat houses on Boat House Row in Fairmount Park for the benefit of graduates of the Naval Academy and other colleges competing in the Child's Cup Race. The luncheon will cost not exceeding \$1.50 apiece, and those who attend may bring their wives if they so desire.

It is requested that all graduates of the Naval Academy who intend to avail themselves of the arrangements notify Lieut. F. W. Rockwell (representative for crew), U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., not later than May 8, enclosing check in advance if they wish to attend the luncheon.

AVIATION NOTES.

To demonstrate the ease with which the important cities of the United States lying along the Eastern seaboard could be bombarded from the air, De Lloyd Thompson made aerial "attacks" on Washington, D.C., on the night of April 14, and on the city of New York on the night of April 19. Thompson appeared over the national capital about eight o'clock and dropped real explosives, but of a harmless character, over the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, revealing his course through the air by a trail of colored fire. A despatch from Washington, printed in the New York Sun, declares the "air raid" was conducted under the direction of the War Department to decide whether the national capital could be protected from an aeroplane attack. The Army officers conducting the "defense" were quoted as saying that the searchlights they operated picked up the airship so readily and followed it so effectively that the "guns could have riddled it before its object could have been attained." The "raid" on New York was made by Thompson in his aeroplane from Governors Island. He dropped his first "bomb" when over the Battery from a height of 3,000 feet in the air. His manager said this bomb contained about an ounce of dynamite and was timed to explode ten seconds after its release. Five other bombs dropped by the "raider" held excelsior. The aviator dropped the last one in the vicinity of the Woolworth Building and this damaged one of the wings of his biplane seriously enough to cause him to return to Governors Island. Four wealthy men in New York are said to be financing Thompson's "aerial raids" as object lessons in preparedness.

A satisfactory test of a new type of two-passenger twin-motor biplane, the JN-5, specially adapted to military work, took place at the Atlantic Coast Aeronautical Station, Newport News, Va., April 24. The machine makes a speed of 100 miles an hour and climbs 1,000 feet a minute, it is said, and the test was witnessed by a number of Army aviation officers. The giant flying boat H-7, carrying seven men, had its first thorough tryout. It made two flights, one of thirty and one of twenty minutes. Vivian Hewitt, of the British navy, who has been at the station five weeks for the British government, said that a flying boat even larger than the H-7 would soon be tried at Newport News, and that the British government has ordered a large number of these machines. Official tests of the military tractor, R-2 model, eight of which recently were bought by the War Department for use in Mexico, were also completed April 24, and were satisfactory. The tests were made by Victor Carlstrom, carrying one passenger and 150 pounds load. The test showed: High speed, 92 miles an hour; low speed, 41.3 miles an hour; climb 5,000 feet in ten minutes; fuel capacity, four hours at high speed.

A movement has been started to form an aviation school on Governors Island to train Army aviators, and the plan is backed by a number of public-spirited business men to help along preparedness. The plan to use the field on the south end of the island is only tentative. The machine being assembled there is a Curtiss JN type military scouting tractor, with a ninety horsepower OX motor. It has a dual control system suitable for instruction. Steve Magordon, ranked among the best of the Curtiss instructors, will test out the machine and also investigate conditions about the island which may have a bearing on its adaptability for a school. P. A. Carroll, a lawyer at 59 Wall street, and W. Redmond Cross, of the firm of Redmond and Company, are leaders in the aviation school plan.

A new record for high climbing in the United States was established at the Curtiss aviation school in Newport News, Va., on April 19, when Victor Carlstrom, instructor in the school, rose to a height of 11,100 feet carrying two passengers. He was forced to return to earth because a carburetor choked. He was accompanied in his flight by Charles Kirkman, of Buffalo, designer of the engine used in the aeroplane, and William Bouldin, 3d, of New York, a pupil at the school. The previous high flying record in the United States was made by R. V. Morris, of Buffalo, who on Aug. 10, 1915, ascended 8,024 feet carrying two passengers.

In order to demonstrate a new electric automatic stabilizer, Oscar A. Brindley, instructor at the U. S. Army Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., has announced he would attempt a flight from either San Diego or Los Angeles to New York city. The flight will begin about May 15, and, according to Mr. Brindley, will be completed in six days.

Views of experts as to the use of aircraft have had to be entirely revised as a result of actual war experience, declares a writer in the Revue de Paris. "Three thousand yards was regarded as the maximum height for useful purposes," he says, "but when flying in war-time at 9,000 feet, some aeroplanes have been brought down, and others flying at 10,500 have been hit. Experience has taught both French and German aviators the danger of flying low, though during the offensive in Artois and Champagne, as clouds were very low, the aviators had to fly from dawn to dusk at little more than 2,400 feet. The difficulty of gauging the height of machines still remains considerable, and errors of 1,500 feet are quite common. Most batteries aim at between 7,500 and 8,500 feet, which is the normal height for an aeroplane to fly at, and Garros and some other pilots have used the knowledge to fly at about 4,000 feet, where they have been

able to see better with no greater danger. Garros, indeed, used to maintain the paradox: 'If I had a machine that would fly 100 miles an hour with a motor that I could absolutely trust I would only keep 450 feet up. Gunfire would be powerless to touch me, and occasional spirals would prevent my being hit by rifle fire.' The machine now exists, but Garros, unhappily, is no longer here to test his hypothesis."

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th U. S. Inf., retires for age on April 30, 1916. He was born in Mississippi April 30, 1852, and was appointed a cadet at the U. S. M. A. Sept. 1, 1872. He was graduated in June, 1877, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 24th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1879, captain in 1892, and major, 16th Infantry, in February, 1901. He thus served close on twenty-four years as an officer of the 24th Infantry. He was detailed as A. A. G. on Feb. 28, 1901; was promoted lieutenant colonel, 8th Infantry, in 1903; was detailed Military Secretary in August, 1905, and was assigned to the 17th Infantry Sept. 16, 1907. He was promoted colonel, 9th Infantry, Oct. 25, 1907. He served in the Volunteers as colonel of the 9th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, May 21, 1898, to May 25, 1899, and served as lieutenant colonel of the 38th U. S. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 17, 1899, to June 30, 1901. His first duty after graduation at West Point was on the frontier at Fort Clark, Texas, and until Dec. 31, 1881, he was on duty at various posts in Texas. He also served on college duty and was on the frontier at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. He served as instructor in Infantry tactics at West Point and was stationed at various posts in the West. He served with the 9th U. S. Volunteer Infantry in Cuba from Aug. 23, 1898, to April 26, 1899. He sailed from Manila in August, 1899, and among other duties, aside from commanding the 2d Battalion of the 24th Infantry, he joined the 38th U. S. Volunteer Infantry and took part in the expedition in January, 1900, through Cavite, Laguna and Batangas provinces. He also took part in the expedition in Panay, and was in the field with General Hughes in Samar in May and June, 1901. Among other duties he was also in command of the District of Porto Rico and the Porto Rico Regiment from September, 1903, to September, 1905. His last assignment to duty was on the Texas border, and Colonel Crane was known as a most efficient officer.

Lieut. Luman E. Morgan, U. S. N., who has been under treatment at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., was placed on the retired list from April 11 for disability in the line of duty. He was born in Illinois March 20, 1883, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Nebraska Sept. 22, 1900. Lieutenant Morgan received his present rank on Feb. 2, 1909, and his last sea duty was on the Cincinnati.

The following promotions follow the retirement on April 30, 1916, of Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th Inf.: Lieut. Col. William P. Burnham, unassigned, to be colonel from May 1, 1916; Major Arthur Johnson, unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. George H. Jamerson, 2d Inf., to be major; 1st Lieut. Wallace McNamara, 12th Inf., to be captain, and 2d Lieut. William B. Loughborough, 3d Inf., to be first lieutenant.

Lieut. E. C. S. Parker, U. S. N., is promoted lieutenant commander from April 17, 1916; Lieut. (J. G.) R. P. Emrich to lieutenant from April 17, 1916; Lieut. (J. G.) C. R. Hyatt to lieutenant from April 12, 1916.

RECENT DEATHS.

(Continued from page 1120.)

Former Lieut. Comdr. Ernest Dichman, U. S. N., who resigned from the Navy in 1871 and died in New York city April 19, 1916, was buried in Arlington Cemetery with military honors. He was born in Wisconsin and appointed to the Naval Academy from that state in September, 1860, and graduated in an advance class in May, 1863, when he was commissioned ensign, and served as flag lieutenant on the staff of Rear Admiral Dahlgren in the Civil War. He won rapid promotion and reached the grade of lieutenant commander in 1868, and resigned in 1871 to take up the practice of law in Washington city. In 1878 President Hayes appointed him U. S. Minister to Colombia on the eve of the Panama Canal project. He retired from the diplomatic service in 1883 and resumed the practice of law in New York city, and continued in active practice till his death. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Grattan Colley Dichman, is a lieutenant, U. S. Navy. The daughter is the wife of 1st Lieut. T. H. Bane, 6th Cav., U. S. A. A son, Ernest Dichman, is an electrical engineer. Commander Dichman left three nephews, all commissioned officers in the Army, as follows: Henry W. Dichman, captain, 26th Inf.; Ernest Dichman Peek, major, Corps of Engrs., and Norman H. Peek, second lieutenant, 30th Inf. Chaplain Bayard, of the Navy, officiated at the cemetery. Among those present was Lieut. Col. A. J. Gordon Kane, a retired officer of the National Guard, and who served as an ensign in the Navy with Commander Dichman during the Civil War.

Chief Btsn. Josiah B. Aiken, U. S. N., retired, died at Marshfield, Mass., April 22, 1916. He was born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 28, 1839; was appointed an acting boatswain Sept. 1, 1863, and his appointment was revoked Aug. 10, 1864. He was appointed an acting master's mate Sept. 3 and resigned Sept. 24, 1864. He was appointed an acting boatswain March 24, 1866, in which grade he served during the Spanish-American War at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va. He was promoted to chief boatswain March 3, 1899; was transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy Jan. 28, 1901, by Section 1444, R. S., and Section 11, Act of March 3, 1899, and served continuously at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company until May 10, 1909, which was his last active duty in the naval service.

Capt. Jesse W. Lee, Jr., a veteran of the Civil War, a clerk in the War Department for half a century, and father of Major Harry Lee, U. S. M. C., died April 24, 1916, at Washington, D. C., due to the infirmities of age. He was a prominent Mason. Interment was at Rock Creek Cemetery under the auspices of the District Grand Lodge of Masons, of which Captain Lee was a past grand master. Captain Lee was born in 1833 in Maryland. As a young man he served in the U. S. Army for several years, and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted as a private in the 3d Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and soon attained the rank of captain. His wife, Mrs. L. R. Lee; three daughters, Mrs. R. L.

Smith, Mrs. George S. Watson and Mrs. Arthur Markle, all of this city, and three sons, W. S. Lee, of Porto Rico; J. M. Lee, of New York city, and Major Harry Lee, U. S. M. C., are living.

Mrs. Mary E. Tayman, wife of Major Charles E. Tayman, 1st U. S. Inf., died suddenly on April 22, 1916, at the home of her parents at Media, Pa. "She was a woman of charming personality and well loved by hosts of friends," says a correspondent, "and the announcement of her unlooked for death will be a great shock to all who knew her." Mrs. Tayman was among the best known of Army women and had been with her husband for some sixteen years with the 17th Infantry and spent a number of years with the 24th Infantry. Mrs. Stephen M. Foote, wife of Colonel Foote, of the Coast Artillery, is a cousin of Mrs. Tayman.

Clarence Rathbone, who died on April 23, 1916, in Albany, N. Y., was a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, class of 1861, and resigned from the Navy Dec. 23, 1865, while holding the rank of acting ensign. He took part in the battle of Mobile Bay and was slightly wounded. Mr. Rathbone was a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, and also a member of the M. O. L. U. S. and of the Army and Navy Club. Two sons, Joel and Albert, both of New York city, and two daughters, Mrs. C. R. L. Putnam, also of New York, and Madame Jean Marty, of Paris, survive.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

An engagement of much interest in Berkeley, Cal., and San Francisco as well as in naval circles is that of Miss Luette Frost Jenness, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Jenness, of the former city, and Lieut. Robert Rowe Thompson, U. S. N., now attached to the Charleston. Announcement was made at a dinner given by Lieutenant Thompson aboard the Charleston while she was in San Francisco, en route to San Diego. Miss Jenness met her fiancé at a tea aboard the U. S. S. New Orleans. She is a cousin of Mrs. Robert Hayes Smith and Mrs. Joseph Leroy Nielson, the latter a Navy matron.

The marriage of Miss Henrietta Brownell and Lieut. George Maus Lowry, U. S. N., son of R. St. P. Lowry, of Erie, Pa., took place April 24, 1916, in the home of Dr. and Mrs. George Henry Ames, Providence, R. I., the bride being the niece. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Rhode Island, read the marriage service. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Dr. Ames. She was also attended by her sister, Miss Mary Gertrude Brownell, as maid of honor. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Philip Lowry. Among the out of town guests at the wedding were Lieuts. Alexander Macomb and John H. Magruder, U. S. N. Lieutenant Lowry is a grandson of the late Commodore Reigart B. Lowry, U. S. N.

Lieut. Walter D. Lamont, U. S. N., and Miss Kathryn May Filkins, a daughter of John Filkins, were married April 19, 1916, in New York city, at the rectory of the Holy Trinity Church, 216 West Eighty-third street, the Rev. Father McCormack officiating. Mrs. John Lamont, of Niagara Falls, the bridegroom's mother, and Mr. and Mrs. George Winchell Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell being a lifelong friend of the bride, with whom she had been spending some weeks, were present, and the best man, Maurice Stern, an old chum of the bridegroom. Lieutenant Lamont and his bride were made more happy by receiving a telegram from the bride's parents in Albany, N. Y., in response to their despatch announcing their marriage, sending their blessings and good wishes.

Lieut. Charles B. Hazeltine, 14th U. S. Inf., and Miss Margaret Cahill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Emery, of Kalamazoo, Mich., were married April 19, 1916, at the St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, the ceremony being performed by Chaplain B. W. Perry, U. S. A., in the Oak Room, which was a bower of lilies, ferns and palms. The entrance of the bridal party was heralded by the 3d Cavalry band of Fort Sam Houston, playing the bridal chorus from Lohengrin. The bride was given in marriage by Mr. Emery. The maid of honor was Miss Evelyn Haile. The bride wore an exquisite gown of white satin veiled in chiffon embroidered in pearls with tulle panniers, caught up with white satin roses and pearls. She wore a filmy antique Brussels lace veil, an heirloom in the family. She also carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and sweet peas. A dinner was served in the hotel following the wedding, at which the bride followed the old Army custom of cutting the cake with her husband's saber. The table decorations featured the bridal motifs, a large central adornment being formed by dozens of bride roses and orange blossoms, silver candelabra holding white wax tapers being also used in the decorations. Mrs. Hazeltine has spent some years in Swiss and Italian schools and in general travel. The presents were many and of unusual elegance, the bride's family being represented by a handsome chest of flat silver dinner service, and a seven-piece tea service, besides many other useful articles. The guests included Misses Evelyn Haile, Marguerite Heard, Amy Heard, Capt. and Mrs. Sterling Price Adams, Lee Cahill, brother of the bride, Chaplain Perry, Lieut. Falkner Heard, Lieut. and Mrs. Hazeltine left for a wedding trip and after May 1 will be at home at Fort Clark.

Ensign Russell Elvin Perry, U. S. N., and Miss Jennie Belle Greenridge were married in St. Philip's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1916. The Rev. Dr. Henry Sattig performed the ceremony and Ensign Perry, leading his bride, passed through an arch of swords formed by his brother officers in attendance. Miss Marguerite Stell, of Manhattan, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Dearborn Trevett, of Manhattan; Miss Gertrude Swelson, Miss Florence Mohle, and Miss Ruth Markey, of Brooklyn. The best man was Ensign Theodore D. Westfall, and serving as ushers were Ensigns A. G. Verry, Jr., Paul Fletcher, of the Florida, C. B. C. Carey, and Kemp C. Christian, of New York.

The engagement was announced at Newport, R. I., April 23, of Miss Marguerite Schuyler Mason, to Lieut. Robert Taylor Merrill, 2d U. S. N. The wedding will take place in the coming summer. Miss Mason comes from one of the leading families in Rhode Island and was connected with society in Providence before her debut in Newport. She is an ardent follower of sports and aviation and also is prominent in private theatricals. For the last few years she has resided with her father at Halidon Hall, overlooking the harbor. Lieutenant Merrill is in command of the U. S. S. Tonopah, a tender to the submarine flotilla. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Spencer Merrill, live at Peacedale, R. I.

Miss Mary Evelyn Cromwell, daughter of Mrs. Richard Cromwell, will be married to Midshipman Newbold Trotter Lawrence, Jr., U. S. N., son of Mr. Newbold Trotter Lawrence, of Lawrence, L. I., in Baltimore, Md., on June 7 next. The ceremony will be performed at the Cathedral by Cardinal Gibbons, and will be followed by a reception at Ingleside, the country place of Mrs. Crom-

well, at Catonsville. Miss Cromwell will have her sister, Miss Charlotte Carter Cromwell, for her chief attendant. Lieut. Col. Evan M. Johnson, 29th U.S. Inf., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Elizabeth Malbone, to Asst. Paymr. David Twigg Chalmers, U.S.N.

Mrs. John Strong Abbott announces the engagement of her daughter, Jane Maxwell, to William Kerr Compton, of Harrisonburg, Va. The wedding will take place early in June.

Miss Mabel Dora Drain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Drain, was married to Mr. Edward Northrup Hay, son of Major and Mrs. William H. Hay, 4th U.S. Cav., in Washington, D.C., April 26, 1916, at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. C. Ernest Smith officiating. Misses Kathryn Drain, Ellen Fillebrown, Emily Chase, Marie A. Peary, Lydia Clark, Marion Drain and Gertrude Drain attended the bride, who was given in marriage by her father. Mr. Thomas Hay, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Messrs. Alfred Harding, Harry Semmes and Edwin Stafford. Capt. Monroe C. Kerth and Lieut. John C. Gotwals, U.S.A.

Miss Constance Metcalfe, sister of Mrs. Kaufman, wife of P.A. Surg. John B. Kaufman, U.S.N., became the bride of Ensign Wilder D. Baker, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., April 26, 1916. The marriage ceremony, which took place in the school room of the hospital school, where Dr. and Mrs. Kaufman have their quarters, was performed by the Rev. Edward Luke Reed. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law and attended by her sister. Ensign Baker was attended by Ensign Edmund W. Burrough, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Knight announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy Adelaide, to Lieut. Reiff Hesser Hannum, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., April 27, 1916, at Pottsville, Pa. They will be at home after May 15 at Fort Greble, R.I.

Miss Gertrude Gordon, fiancé of P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., President Wilson's physician and naval aid, arrived at the White House, Washington, April 27. Mrs. Wilson, who was a close friend of Miss Gordon's mother, has been the young woman's chaperone and traveling companion in this country and abroad for some time. When Miss Gordon was in Washington at the opening of the D.A.R. Congress final arrangements for the wedding were made.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. D. Ligon, of White Hall, Howard county, Md., have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Mary Tolley Ligon, to Ensign Frederick Gore Richards, U.S.N., on May 17, at four o'clock, at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis. A small reception will follow for the members of the two families and the bridal party at the colonial home of the bride's mother, who was Miss Harriet S. Ridout, on Duke of Gloucester street. Miss Ellen McElroy Ligon will be her sister's maid of honor and the bridesmaids will be Miss Josephine Elizabeth Browne, Miss Mildred Lee Carter White, Miss Evelyn Barton Randall, all of Baltimore; Miss Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend, of New York; Miss Mary Addison Webb, of Washington, and Miss Margaret Burbank Macaulay, of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Richards's best man will be Ensign Howes Bodfish, U.S.N., and his ushers will be Mr. Thomas Watkins Ligon, brother of the bride-elect; Ensigns Philip T. Glennon, Francis S. Lowe, Robert S. Wyman, Thomas G. Brown and Lieut. G. W. Hamilton, U.S.N.

PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 1120.)

Mrs. Henry T. Mayo joined Rear Admiral Mayo in New York last week.

Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Hodgson, U.S.N., were recent arrivals at the Greenbrier, at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

A daughter was born to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Donald H. Noble, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa., on March 23, 1916.

Paymr. Eugene C. Tobey, U.S.N., sailed from New York for Liverpool on board the S.S. New York on April 19.

Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. George R. Clark, U.S.N., will leave Washington on May 1 for a visit in Philadelphia, Pa.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray were among the dinner guests of the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Koo in Washington on April 24.

Miss Nathalie Magruder, sister of Ensign Holmes Magruder, U.S.N., returned to her home in Washington on April 22 after spending the past three months in California.

Gen. and Mrs. Samuel M. Mansfield, of Boston, are in Philadelphia to attend the wedding of Mrs. Mansfield's granddaughter, Miss Wright, which will take place on April 29.

Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was among the speakers at a monster mass meeting for preparedness held under the auspices of the National Security League at Ridgewood, N.J., on April 26.

Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap entertained at a tea on April 24 in honor of Miss Constance Worth Metcalfe and Ensign Wilder D. Baker, whose marriage took place at Newport, R.I., on April 26.

Lieut. W. D. Lamont, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. gunboat Petrel, and Mrs. Lamont, who were married in New York April 19, are passing their honeymoon at the Hotel Astor, after which they will go to Guantanamo, Cuba, where they will be until the last of next October.

Howard A. Banks, private secretary to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, left Washington April 26 with the remains of his eight-year-old son Robert for his home in Asheville, N.C. Master Robert had been ill for some time with heart trouble, and his death was not unexpected.

A delightful luncheon was given recently by Mrs. R. C. Loving for the Army women in Omaha, Neb., after which all went to the theater for the afternoon. The guests were Mrs. J. M. Banister, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. G. S. Bingham, Mrs. J. Switzer, Mrs. J. H. Barnard, Miss Dorothy Bingham. Major Switzer, Captain Loving and Lieutenant Barnard are in Mexico, and their wives and families will remain in Omaha until their return.

Miss Anna Dobson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Dobson, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Lieut. William Douglas Kilduff, U.S.N., have selected June 5 for the date of their wedding, which will take place in Philadelphia and will be a large military affair. Lieutenant Kilduff, U.S.N., is attached to the Reserve Fleet at the League Island Navy Yard, and he and his bride will live in Ardmore, Pa.

Col. and Mrs. Isaac W. Littell are spending several weeks in Elizabeth, N.J.

Col. and Mrs. William H. Arthur were dinner hosts in Washington on April 25.

Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., are at West Point, N.Y., for a visit of six weeks.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John F. Merry, U.S.N., are registered at the New Willard, Washington.

Mrs. Parks, wife of Rear Admiral Wythe M. Parks, U.S.N., is recovering from her recent long illness.

Major and Mrs. James Canby were dinner hosts at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on April 27.

A daughter, Ausley Lues, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Isaac Spalding, 8th U.S. Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas., on April 7.

Major and Mrs. William J. Pardee, of North Adams, Mass., spent the Easter holidays in Washington at the New Willard.

Mr. Merrill Scott spent Easter with his parents, the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Scott, at Fort Myer, Va.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., returned to the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., last week, after a short leave.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Thomas W. Raison left Washington on April 27 for the naval hospital station on Lake Michigan.

Mrs. Joseph R. Defrees, wife of Commander Defrees, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks, in Decatur, Ill.

Capt. Percy L. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones were hosts at an informal supper party in Washington on April 23.

Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin and Miss Judge, who spent several weeks in New York, joined Major Baldwin in Washington for Easter.

Major and Mrs. William P. Wooten were dinner hosts in Washington on April 28, entertaining in honor of Col. William M. Black.

Mrs. Stuart O. Greig, wife of Lieutenant Greig, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas P. Magruder, at Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Daniels was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. William S. Benson at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on April 25.

Mrs. J. K. Ashburn and Miss Marguerite Ashburn, of Batavia, N.Y., are the guests of Major and Mrs. Percy Ashburn in Washington.

Mrs. Bryden, mother of Capt. William Bryden, U.S.A., spent several days in Middletown, Conn., last week with her daughter, Mrs. Ellsworth Meech.

Mrs. Peter Smith and Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Andover, Mass., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Marlborough Churchill in Washington.

Lieut. Col. Henry Colter Cabell, U.S.A., of Portland, Ore., spent several days in Richmond, Va., last week, with his sister, Mrs. William Ruffin Cox.

Dinner hosts in Washington on April 26 included Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George B. Duncan, U.S.A., and Comdr. and Mrs. George L. Smith, U.S.N.

Mrs. Alexander S. Wadsworth, who has been spending the winter in Richmond, Va., went to Norfolk, Va., last week, to join Lieutenant Wadsworth, U.S.N.

Mrs. Duncan Draper, of Santa Barbara, Cal., and Mrs. Algernon Daingerfield, of New York, are the house guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George B. Duncan in Washington.

Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar, U.S.N., is giving a course of lectures on "First Aid" before the Washington High School Cadets, now in camp at the Winthrop U.S.M.C. range in Maryland.

Mrs. Joseph Sanger, wife of General Sanger, U.S.A., was hostess at a tea at the Country Club, near Washington, D.C., on April 25, in honor of Col. and Mrs. William Cary Sanger.

Mrs. George Thurber left Fort Myer, Va., last week, for her home in Wisconsin, after spending several months with her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber, at the post.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., were hosts at a large dance at the Country Club, near Washington, on April 27, for their daughters, the Misses Eudora and Beatrice Clover.

Lieut. Clarke H. Wells, U.S.M.C., who leaves shortly for Haiti, is now on a short leave in Washington with Mrs. Wells as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wells at their apartment at the Woodley.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert A. White, whose marriage recently took place in New York, N.Y., are the guests of Lieutenant White's parents, Comdr. and Mrs. William W. White, at their Q street residence in Washington.

Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, U.S.N., and family, who spent Easter in Norfolk, Va., are now visiting Commander Brumby's family at Athens, Ga., where they will remain until early in June, when they will start for China.

Among those entertaining at dinner in Washington on April 25 were the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and Mrs. James Glennon, Col. and Mrs. William H. Arthur, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Strauss and Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindel.

Mrs. Henry W. Hubbell, wife of General Hubbell, U.S.A., who has been visiting in Augusta, Ga., has returned to Washington and is with her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. James A. Woodruff, at their residence on Twenty-first street.

Miss Marie Peary, daughter of Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., was hostess at luncheon at her Wyoming avenue home in Washington on April 22 in honor of Miss Doris Drain. Yellow jonquils and narcissus formed the centerpiece. Miss Peary is now visiting in New York.

Miss Harriet Southerland, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Southerland, U.S.N., and Mr. J. Butler Wright, whose engagement was recently announced, were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover in Washington on April 22.

Among the students enrolled for the first two weeks' course at the National Service School under the auspices of the Woman's Section of the Navy League, which opens on May 1, are Miss Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Comdr. Henry Wiley, U.S.N.; the Misses Hitchcock, daughters of Mrs. Speel, wife of Pay Director Speel, U.S.N.; Miss Georgia Schofield, daughter of the late General Schofield, U.S.A.; Miss Francis Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Wyeth, daughter of Lieut. Col. Marlborough C. Wyeth, U.S.A.

Admiral H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lyon have been spending the winter in Barbados, B.W.I., and have returned to their home, Paris Hill, Me.

A son, Walter Victor, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. Walter V. Cotchett, U.S.A., retired, at the Adler Sanitarium, San Francisco, Cal., on April 7.

Mrs. George von L. Meyer, wife of the former Secretary of the Navy, is spending several weeks at the Shoreham, Washington, where she entertained at dinner on April 19.

Mrs. Charles Keller, wife of Lieut. Charles Keller, 29th U.S. Inf., Canal Zone, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frederick C. Doyle, and Captain Doyle at Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. James Gaven Field, wife of Medical Director Field, of the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., has returned home after a six weeks' visit to her mother, Mrs. John Field, and her two sisters, Mrs. Whitfield Harral and Mrs. William Lee Canville, of Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith, wife of former 2d Lieut. Spencer M. Smith, 19th U.S. Inf., who was dropped from the Army April 4, 1914, and has not been heard from since, has been granted a divorce by Judge McDonald in Chicago, Ill. She is the daughter of Major Charles C. Clark, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

Among those registered at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., last week, were Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Col. Samuel E. Allen, U.S.A., Major Zebulon B. Vance, U.S.A., Lieut. John M. Ashley, U.S.N., Ensign Ralph G. Pennoyer, U.S.N., and Lieut. Dorsey O. Thomas, U.S.N.

Miss Margaret T. Runyan, of Philadelphia and Langhorne, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Theodore C. Wester, at the Lombardy, Forty-first and Stony Ann Lane, University Circle, Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Wester will chaperone Miss Runyan at the hop on April 29 at the Naval Academy. They will spend the week at Carvel Hall.

Mr. Frank J. Weber, chief musician, U.S. Engineer Band, Washington Barracks, D.C., was the guest of relatives and friends in St. Louis last week. He will visit in Chicago and in South Bend, Ind., his former home, before returning to Washington. Mrs. Weber spent the Easter season as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ruby, 334 West street, Annapolis, Md.

The veterans of the Grand Army for the Department of Vermont at the forty-ninth encampment in Burlington, Vt., April 18, presided over by Department Commander George P. Martin, elected officers to serve the State Department the ensuing year as follows: Commander, H. C. Streeter, of Brattleboro; senior vice commander, D. W. Davis, of Chester; junior vice commander, J. M. Tracey, of Middlebury; medical director, Dr. C. M. Ferrin, of Essex Junction; chaplain, L. W. Brush, of Brookline.

Among the boxholders at the National Capital Horse Show, which will take place in Washington from May 6 to 11 are Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., Col. Robert M. Thompson, Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt; Capt. William Mitchell, Col. Charles G. Treat, Miss Margaret Breckenridge, Rear Admiral William H. Emory and Major Theodore Baldwin.

The Old Guard of New York, led by Major Ardolph L. Kline, attended divine service on April 23 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury, representing Governor Whitman, installed the officers, who were elected at the annual meeting on March 15. The services at the church were conducted by the Rev. James B. Wasson, chaplain of the Old Guard, assisted by the choir. Dr. Wasson referred to Capt. D. A. Mathews and James F. Wenman as living examples of the youth of the Old Guard. They are ninety-five and ninety-two years old, respectively, and both took part in the service. A dinner was held at the headquarters in the evening.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has been on duty in the Panama Canal Zone, receives a very high tribute for his efficient work from the Star and Herald of Panama in an editorial in its issue of April 16. It says: "The departure of Colonel Mason and his family is an event which calls for an expression of sincere regret as well as of an appreciative commendation of the labors of an able and devoted official of the Panama Canal and a greatly esteemed member of this community. As superintendent of Ancon hospital for five years and as the successor to General Gorgas at the head of the health work of the canal, Colonel Mason has occupied positions vitally important to the success of the great enterprise. As a sanitarian, Colonel Mason's creed was cleanliness. It is a good creed. His administration saw the new Ancon hospital started, the splendid new Colon hospital completed and two private hospitals built. He has worked hard and faithfully, and his charming family has been a bright light in the social life of the Isthmus."

The President and Mrs. Wilson attended the ball given at the Washington Navy Yard under the auspices of the Army and Navy League on April 24, which proved to be one of the most brilliant and successful in the history of that organization. The sail loft was decorated with the flags of all nations and devices in electric lights. The U.S. Marine Band and the band of the U.S.S. Mayflower played alternately for the dancing. A buffet supper was served at midnight. The commandant of the navy yard, Capt. James H. Glennon, made the introductions to the reception committee, who consisted of Mrs. James H. Glennon, Mrs. Alexander Sharp, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Mrs. William S. Benson, Mrs. George Barnett and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell. Among the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, the Misses Clover, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, their son, Worth Bagley Daniels; Prof. and Mrs. Stimson Brown, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hussey, Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, widow of Rear Admiral McCalla; Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash, Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Major and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, Miss Judge, Mrs. Silas Casey, widow of Rear Admiral Casey; Miss Sophie Casey, Capt. Benjamin Tappan, U.S.N.; Miss Edith Benham, Mrs. F. E. Beatty, wife of Rear Admiral Beatty, U.S.N.; Miss Emily Beatty, Capt. and Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Miss Angelica Remy, daughter of Rear Admiral George C. Remy; Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., Surg. and Mrs. Walter Bloedorn, Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Capt. Henry Wilson, U.S.N.; Mrs. Victor Whitside, wife of Lieutenant Whitside, U.S.A.; Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. George R. Clark, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason; Miss Ethel MacMurray, daughter of the late Captain MacMurray, U.S.A.; Miss Margaret Read, daughter of Lieut. Col. George W. Read, U.S.A.; Gen. and Mrs. Medore Crawford, Miss Delores Crawford, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger, U.S.N., and Capt. C. L. Hall, U.S.A.

Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Lee, U.S.N., are at Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. W. W. Broadhurst, brother of Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav., U.S.A., died April 22, 1916, in Los Angeles, Cal.

A daughter, Martha Watson Gallagher, was born to Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, 9th U.S. Inf., at Detroit, Mich., April 18, 1916.

Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, U.S.N., has been detailed as a naval medical observer abroad for the study of problems of organization arising in the European war.

Major Arthur W. Chase, Coast Art., U.S.A., fort commander at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., it is understood has been exonerated by the court-martial that tried him recently on the charge of failing to live up to his agreement and not have any preferred creditors in the settlement of his debts.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dickinson Shields announce the birth of a son, Daniel Leet Shields, at Shields, Pa., on March 5, 1916. Mrs. Shields was before her marriage Miss Mildred Wagner, daughter of the late Col. Arthur L. Wagner, and is a sister of Mrs. W. K. Naylor, wife of Captain Naylor, 9th Inf. Mr. Shields is the brother of the wife of Lieut. Richard D. Newman, U.S. Cav.

Mr. Bion J. Arnold has been elected to represent the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, and Secretary Daniels has requested him to accept. Mr. Arnold was born in Cazenovia, Mich., Aug. 14, 1861. He has had wide experience in engineering work, especially electrical, and is an inventor of national reputation. His interest in aeronautics has been purely non-commercial and began as far back as 1889.

James Hay, jr., son of Chairman Hay, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is in the hospital at Washington, where he submitted to a dangerous operation. The physicians report that he is recovering rapidly, although it will be some time before he can leave the hospital.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Harris, U.S.N., have sent out invitations for a dinner in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., on May 4. Admiral and Mrs. Harris attended the masked ball in Philadelphia on April 25.

Ensign Noble Withers, U.S.N., and his mother entertained at dinner at Washington, D.C., April 27, before the dance at the Army and Navy Club, in honor of Judge and Mrs. A. B. Quinton, of Topeka, Kas. Among those invited were Miss Lucia Karmany, of Annapolis, Md.; Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Bryan, U.S.N.; Miss Edith Thomas, of Denver, Colo.; Miss Marie Peary, Miss Rae Thompson, Lieut. Owen Bartlett, Lieut. H. M. Jensen and Mrs. Thomas Withers, jr., Judge and Mrs. Quinton, Miss Quinton, of Topeka, Kas.; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Davis, daughter of Judge Quinton. Lieut. Thomas Withers, who is the navigator of the U.S.S. Tennessee, which is escorting the Secretary of the Treasury and party on their trip to the countries of South America and the Panama Canal, is expected home soon, as the ship is reported on its return trip.

SUCCESSFUL WEST POINT CANDIDATES.

The candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, who qualified in the examinations held in March, 1916, are as follows:

Anderson, Leon	Huston, Frank E.
Autry, Roger Williams	Jervy, James Postell, jr.
Badger, George Maurice	Johnson, Albert Walker
Baker, Joseph Kittredge	Kershner, Paul W.
Banister, William Constable	Kimball, Basil Byron
Barlow, William Henry	Leslie, Kenneth Willey
Bathurst, Charles Richard	McAllister, Edwin J.
Bazar, David	McCone, Alexander Thomas
Bennett, William C., jr.	Mackenzie, Alexander J.
Benton, William Covington	Maloney, Clarence Alfred
Bergman, Alfred Nathan	March, Francis A., 3d
Bernstein, Daniel	Marshall, James A.
Bevans, Stuart Milliken	Mendenhall, Clarence Miles, jr.
Binder, John Leo	Miller, Eugene G.
Bixby, Lawrence Bradford	Miller, Myrl M.
Boatner, Mark Mayo, jr.	Miller, Philippus
Bowman, Frank Otto	Miller, William Bobbs
Breen, John Joseph	Mills, Reed Chadbourne
Brinkley, Thomas Markham	Mitchell, Eugene Hill
Brown, Lucien S.	Moore, Charles Henry, jr.
Browne, Ivin L.	Morrison, Charles Edward
Burrow, Lyle	Morton, Alfred Hammond
Butler, Frederic Bates	Moss, Joe David
Byers, James Arthur	Murray, William Stephen
Callaway, William Aylett	Nichols, Henry Baldwin
Cann, Howard Voorhies	Norman, Ernest Calhoun
Carter, Wiley V.	O'Dell, Lloyd Clay
Caswell, Clyde Crenshaw	Peck, Walter Raymond
Chadwick, Benjamin F.	Peene, Arthur W.
Chorpening, Claude H.	Piland, Jules Lynch
Christiansen, James G.	Platte, Frederick Adolph
Clark, Alfred Augustus	Powers, William T.
Cocke, William Howell	Praeger, Otto, jr.
Colson, Charles Frederic	Proctor, Sam C.
Colwell, Archie Trescott	Reaves, George Madison
Conrad, George Bryan	Rhoades, James Logan
Conrad, Vincent John	Riani, Albert
Cooley, Charles Raison, jr.	Rick, Richard T.
Coulter, John Knox	Rosendahl, Clarence Arthur
Cunningham, Frank Johnstone	Saville, Wilson
Dameron, Thomas Houston	Sawtelle, Donald William
Dever, Wesley Collins	Schilling, Karl B.
Dickson, Benjamin Abbott	Scott, Brooks
Dietrich, John P.	Sexton, William A.
Donnelly, Paul A.	Shaler, Harrison
Dunn, Leon H.	Sherman, John Bartlett
Elleman, John Hawkins	Shrader, Edwin Gunsolus
Eppe, William James	Smith, Charles M., jr.
Ericson, Richard	Snow, Beverly Carradine
Evans, Bryan	Stansbury, Elmer Vaughan
Fasnacht, Walter K.	Stearns, Bernard Skinner
Fellers, Bonner Frank	Stevens, Frederick A.
Frankel, Jonas Benjamin	Stokes, John Harrison, jr.
Freeman, James Wentworth	Sturtz, Clyde Bassett
Gambill, Herbert Nelson	Styron, James Clyde
Gillespie, Francis J.	Swift, Ira P.
Glasgow, Joseph Magoffin	Tanner, Wellsby
Goetz, Peter Paul	Thornburgh, Thomas Tipton
Gorlinski, Joseph Shirley	Townsend, Frederic de Peyster
Graham, Jesse Ellis	Tucker, Beverley St. George
Groves, Leslie R., jr.	Twitchell, Heath
Guenther, Gustav B., jr.	Waidlich, John Ernest
Gullatt, Deswell	Walker, Samuel Powell, jr.
Hahn, Cornman L.	Walsh, Orville Ernest
Harding, Chester Krum	Wanamaker, William W.
Harlan, Edwin Robert	Watkins, Elliot
Hatch, Melton A.	Webster, William W.
Hemenway, Newell Lyon	Welch, James Clyde
Hinds, John Hamilton	Wells, Charles Mason
Hinton, John	Wicks, Roger M.
Hogan, Edwin Leslie	Williams, Randolph Piersol
Holbrook, Willard A.	Williamson, George McKnight, jr.
Holly, Joseph A.	Wilson, Austin Monroe, jr.
Hughes, John Bell	Windham, Samuel C.
Hunt, Percy Emery	Works, John Morris
Huss, Willard L.	Yeager, H. Reed

The number of cadet vacancies for 1916 is 260; number of candidates to be admitted, 153; number of cases

under consideration, 5. If the cases held for consideration are passed this will make in all 158 candidates qualified, and leaves 102 existing vacancies for the Military Academy.

PROVIDING FOR NAVY VESSELS.

That the private and government shipyards of the United States are now in a position to "take care of as large a building program as Congress is willing to authorize" is the opinion of Chief Constr. David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, U.S.N. "So far as the physical existence of slips goes," says Admiral Taylor, "there should be no trouble encountered in placing contracts for the proposed number of large vessels. There are, however, two possible sources of difficulty which might lead to ultimate delay, depending on the continuance or otherwise of the present heavy demand for new merchant tonnage. First, is a possible shortage of skilled workmen which would lead to building periods longer than the normal, unless the merchant work is put aside. Second, if private shipbuilders continue to be able to obtain merchant contracts at highly remunerative figures and in sufficient volume to absorb to their normal productive capacity, they might be unwilling to take new naval works unless an equivalent profit were assured and contracts made at the prevailing market value of their building capacity. The estimates for new construction are of necessity based on conditions at the date of such estimates and are believed to be sufficient to enable the vessels in question to be contracted for with normal construction periods. They should, however, by no means be reduced."

It is insisted by Admiral Taylor that part of the Government's work should be let to private yards. In order to be equipped to build battleships private yards must maintain a special organization and a highly trained personnel, which is a real asset to the Government. No special equipment or organization is required for the smaller ships of the Navy, but it is absolutely necessary for the building of battleships and battle cruisers. With this special equipment a private yard is virtually a government section, and without it the Navy would be compelled to depend entirely upon the government yards.

"Aside from the matter of cost," said Admiral Taylor, "there are certain factors which facilitate the placing of contracts for large naval vessels, in spite of the press of merchant work. Most of the private yards which bid on naval contracts maintain as part of their organization a section of experienced and highly trained personnel, which devotes the major portion of its time to work in connection with naval vessels. In addition to this, yards capable of building battleships have to possess a certain amount of valuable equipment which is not actually required for the bulk of merchant work. In order to preserve their organizations and utilize such equipment it is desirable for these yards to have on hand at least one large naval vessel, in order that they may continue to be in position to bid on naval contracts when the present unusual demands for merchant vessels may have slackened. From this condition of affairs it is believed that the Government will continue in the future, as in the past, to reap financial benefit, at the same time maintaining intact the important national resources for the construction of naval vessels."

In this connection one of the marked signs of the difference in the viewpoint of Congress towards naval affairs has been shown in the matter of a recent emergency appropriation granting the Navy Department authority to increase its draughting force, the insufficiency of which has crippled the Bureau of Construction and Repair for more than ten years and has materially hindered or delayed the construction of ships. As a result of this appropriation within the last few weeks 140 expert draughtsmen have been added to the Navy rolls. Heretofore the Navy Department has never completed plans for new ships until they were actually authorized by Congress. Work already under construction and repair work usually jammed the draughting rooms so that it was impossible to take on more with the small forces available. As a result of this system a year or more has elapsed at times before ships actually authorized were contracted for. This meant that the entire program has usually been many months, if not a year, behind the schedule. Under the new system this evil appears to be disappearing rapidly. In fact, plans for at least two of the ships proposed in the five-year program are already complete. This is a record for the Navy. It means that the Department will be in a position to ask for bids on the new ships just as soon as President Wilson affixes his signature to the new law authorizing the five-year program.

NAVAL TRAINING FOR CIVILIANS.

The naval training cruise for civilians under the direction of the Navy Department will begin Aug. 15 and continue until Sept. 12. The cruise will be made on reserve battleships. Civilians will be recruited by naval districts and the ships will be allotted according to the number of recruits accepted from each district. The qualifications are as follows:

The candidate must be a United States citizen in good standing and vouched for by two reputable citizens whose standings are known to the recruiting officer; must be between nineteen and forty-five years; minors must have consent of parents; must pass a physical examination; previous service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps must have been honorable; must qualify in one of these classes—undergraduate of a college, university or technical school, graduate of one of these, able to demonstrate sufficient knowledge of maritime matters or experience with water craft to warrant enrolment, pilot or pilot apprentice, service on a merchant vessel for six months or more, six months' experience as a machinist, boilermaker, plumber, shipfitter, cooper, smith, carpenter, electrician, engineer, fireman, telegrapher, radio operator, or must have a high school education and be engaged in a trade or occupation where the experience gained would be useful to the Government in time of need.

The ships will cruise for about three weeks, during which the recruits will receive practical instruction, as well as be permitted to take certain optional special subjects, such as navigation, signaling, radio work, steam or electrical engineering, etc.

Recruits may enroll at any Navy recruiting station or substation. Applications must be in by June 1.

At the expiration of the cruise the recruit will announce his intention as to whether or not he will volun-

teer for service in the Navy in case of war within the next four years.

He will receive a certificate at the end of the cruise, specifying the nature of the duties he performed and the rating he is best qualified to fill.

Each man must deposit \$30 when reporting on shipboard. This will cover the cost of his uniform and the cost of his board. If the amount required from him is less the balance will be refunded.

STATUS OF ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

The State Department issued on April 26, at the direction of the President, a circular memorandum which will be sent to all American embassies and delegations "for information," that reaffirms at some length the position of the United States as to the status of armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas. Originally prepared by Secretary Lansing in March of this year, it is now issued apparently so that there can be no doubt on the part of any of the foreign Powers as to just what the position of the United States is toward armed merchantmen at a time when it is engaged in a controversy with Germany over the use of submarines in warfare.

The memorandum discusses the status of an armed merchant vessel of a belligerent from two points of view: from that of a neutral when the vessel enters its ports, and from that of an enemy when the vessel is on the high seas. In the first respect, as is shown, it is necessary for a neutral government to determine the status of an armed merchantman of belligerent nationality that enters in its jurisdiction, and if the vessel carries orders from its government directing it under penalty to conduct aggressive operations, or if it is proved conclusively that the ship has conducted such operations, then it shall be treated as a warship. In respect to an armed merchant vessel on the high sea the memorandum holds that "it is necessary for a belligerent warship to determine the status of an armed merchant vessel of an enemy encountered on the high seas, since the rights of life and property of belligerents and neutrals on board the vessel may be impaired if its status is that of an enemy warship." It is then pointed out that the "determination of warlike character" must rest upon "conclusive evidence," because "the responsibility for the destruction of life and property depends upon the actual facts of the case, and not upon presumption." In other words, the fact that a merchant vessel is armed must not be taken as conclusive evidence that she means to use her armament for offense.

After summarizing the general principles of international law regarding the relations of belligerents and neutrals as affected by the status of armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas, the memorandum states that the right to visit and search and even to seize without search, provided hostile character of property is known, is conceded, provided the attacking warship displays its flag. The memorandum adds also that "right to capture and right to prevent capture are recognized as equally justifiable." Exercise of the right to capture, however, the paper points out, "is limited, nevertheless, by certain accepted rules of conduct based on the principles of humanity and regard for innocent property, even if there is definite knowledge that some of the property is of enemy character."

Attacking ships are conceded the right to use force if a merchantman of belligerent nationality, aware of the approach of an enemy warship, uses its armament to keep the enemy at a distance, or if the merchantman resists or flees after being summoned to surrender. "If the merchantman finally surrenders," the memorandum continues, "it may, in the case of an enemy merchantman, be sunk, but only if it is impossible to take it into port, and provided it was shown that the persons on board were put in a place of safety."

The right to sink in the case of a neutral merchantman, it is claimed, in any circumstances is doubtful. "A vessel engaged intermittently in commerce," the paper concludes, "and under a commission or orders of its government imposing a penalty, in pursuing and attacking enemy naval craft possesses a status tainted with a hostile purpose which it cannot throw aside or assume at will. It should therefore be considered as an armed public vessel and receive the treatment of a warship by an enemy and by the neutrals. Any person taking passage on such a vessel cannot expect immunity other than that accorded persons who are on board a warship."

Secretary Lansing received from the British Admiralty on April 27 a copy of the Admiralty orders concerning the action of British armed merchantmen on the high seas. These orders have an important bearing on the attitude of the United States owing to the fact of the State Department's having issued its document as to the status of armed merchant vessels on April 26. The Admiralty orders show that the British merchant captain may use his discretion and surrender or resist, the orders being in reality instructions to captains who elect to resist. In its orders the British Admiralty says:

"Experience has shown that hostile submarines and aircraft have frequently attacked merchant vessels without warning. It is important, therefore, that craft of this description should not be allowed to approach to close range at which a torpedo or bomb, launched without notice, would almost certainly be effective. British and allied submarines and aircraft have orders not to approach merchant vessels. Consequently it may be presumed that any submarine or aircraft which deliberately approaches or pursues a merchant vessel does so with hostile intentions. In such cases fire may be opened in self-defense in order to prevent the hostile craft from closing to a range at which resistance to a sudden attack with bomb or torpedo would be impossible."

It was said at the State Department that these Admiralty orders might be made public later, accompanied by an official statement from the United States Government concerning the status of armed British merchantmen on the high seas.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The work of the Paymaster General of the Navy is to be simplified by the decision of the Auditor and the Comptroller of the Treasury that the paymaster will no longer be required to furnish an itemized statement of purchases and sales to be credited to "ships' stores' profits, Navy," his certificate being accepted in lieu thereof. The ship's store account can be consolidated into an "aggregate for all ships with a separate statement showing each ship's sales in totals, which the Auditor may check with the respective accounts current."

The Comptroller approves the decision of the Auditor that a captain of the Navy appointed Chief of Naval

Operations is entitled to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the second nine.

FENCING EVENTS.

In the fencing tournament held at the Hotel Astor, New York city, on April 22, Midshipman Roy T. Gallenmore, of the Third Class at the Naval Academy, won the novice foils event for the Clemence medals. He went through the entire tournament without losing a single bout, showing remarkable form for a novice and winning all four of his bouts with ease. He scored a total of 47½ points and only six touches were scored against him. L. D. Miller, of the New York Military Academy, who won second place, lost only to Gallenmore, but was beaten by him 12½ to 3½. A. E. Davies, of Cornell, who took third place, won two bouts and lost two, but made the best showing against Gallenmore, holding the midshipman to 4½ touches. R. D. Giquel and F. Farnham, of the New York Military Academy, were the other fencers, finishing fourth and fifth.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Fencing League was held at the Hotel Astor on April 24, and R. P. Pfeiffer, of Yale, was elected president, succeeding Louis Mouquin, of Columbia. Midshipman Leonard Doughty, jr., of the Third Class at the Naval Academy, was elected vice president, and S. W. Allison, of Columbia, secretary and treasurer. News that the U.S. Military Academy would perhaps renew its membership in the league at the January meeting was received with enthusiasm by the delegates. West Point dropped out of the league two years ago when a change in the fencing administration was made at the Service school. A rule was passed at the meeting forbidding short arm attacks. This will prohibit jabbing at close quarters and will make the competition more open. A proposal from several fencers to add dueling swords to the championship program was received with favor, but action on the matter was delayed until the January meeting. It is practically assured, however, that dueling swords will be included with foils and sabers next year. Another amendment proposes team saber competition instead of individual, with two men from each college eligible to compete.

In the final round of the national championship with foils, held at the New York Athletic Club in New York city on April 26, Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, U.S.A., of West Point, the present champion, was among the four to qualify for the final round, taking six of his eight bouts. The other three to qualify were W. E. Sauer, Illinois A.C. of Chicago, seven bouts won and one lost; Sherman Hall, New York A.C., six won and two lost, and T. W. Allison, New York A.C., five won and three lost. The finals were to be decided Friday night at the Hotel Astor.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY SHOOTING RECORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With reference to articles on "Rifle Firing" appearing in your JOURNAL recently, attention is invited to General Orders No. 17, Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Brigade, 1915, which publishes the results in rifle firing for the year 1915. General Parker's order states:

"It will be noted that the best regiment is the 15th Cavalry (Col. George H. Morgan), with a figure of merit of 100.9 per cent. The best squadron is the 2d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, with a figure of merit of 103.9 per cent. The best troop is Troop I, 15th Cavalry (Capt. Ben Lear, jr.), with a figure of merit of 132.6 per cent."

Captain Lear's troop qualified twelve experts, twenty-two sharpshooters, twenty-seven marksmen, four first class, one second class and had no unqualified men. A total of sixty-six men fired in this troop.

RAPID FIRE.

WORK FOR PREPAREDNESS.

The following notes of patriotic activities for adequate military preparedness in this country are in part gathered by the Preparedness Information Service of New York city.

A military training camp for two thousand men will be carried out in Colorado by the National Security League under the direction and control of the War Department. Expenses are estimated at \$10 a week in camp. Men may enter from all the states bordering Colorado.

Department of Military Science of Cornell University announces that a summer military camp will be held in Ithaca, financed by the \$10,000 gift of Willard D. Straight, Cornell, '01; begins Sept. 8.

San Francisco yachtsmen are to be called upon by the Western Department of the United States Army to furnish volunteers for the information of a mine-laying brigade: will form a summer camp for the brigade, if the yachtsmen desire.

Police Commissioner Woods, of New York city, announced on April 25 that a summer camp for the training of members of the New York police force in military tactics has been established at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., and will be opened on May 28. More than 5,000 members from all branches of the department will work at the camp in two-week periods under the tuition of Army officers and police heads. A squad composed of 300 men will go to the fort each week and from the time of their arrival will be under the Regular Army discipline. The site was selected that the men might become familiar with the country's harbor defense in time of war. The cost of the camp will be borne jointly by the city and Federal Government. Lessons will be given in the handling of motor boats, automobiles, motorcycles, machine guns—in fact every modern implement of warfare.

Arrangements under way for military training camp to be held near Philadelphia through co-operation of Independent Order of Americans, the Philadelphia Branch of the National Security League.

A committee representing five of the leading medical and surgical associations of the United States called on President Wilson in Washington on April 26 and presented a plan, which received the approval of the President, for the listing by name of every physician and nurse in the United States available for service in time of war.

Under the direction of the National Security League a speakers' bureau with a volunteer enrollment of eighty-five lawyers and business men, ready on call to speak on preparedness, has been organized in New York city. Robert Grimshaw, engineer and lecturer of New York University, is in charge of the bureau, and arrangements have been made for more than fifty noon and evening meetings at manufacturing, commercial, public service

and other institutions having large numbers of employees. Speakers will be supplied also for meetings at the various assembly districts and political clubs throughout the city.

Under the joint auspices of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce and the National Security League, a Southern National Defense Conference is being held in Charleston, S.C., on April 28 and 29. Among the speakers addressing the conference are Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, D.C.; Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War; Frederick L. Huidekoper, author of "The Military Unpreparedness of the United States"; S. Stanwood Menken, president of the National Security League; Thomas W. Miller, Representative in Congress from Delaware; Col. O. J. Bond, superintendent of the Military College of South Carolina; and J. Bernard Walker, editor of the Scientific American, and author of "America Fallen."

The Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York has adopted a resolution stating that Congress ought to be guided by military and naval experts in adding to our Army and Navy and that the body "is of the opinion that Switzerland and Australia have given the democratic world an example of methods which provide by the simplest means a trained citizen army of extraordinary quality at a minimum of national expense." It was urged that the President and Congress give this matter their earnest consideration with the request that legislation appropriate thereto be framed for public consideration.

It is expected that 100,000 civilians will march in the preparedness parade in New York city on May 13. Members of the executive committee consider that it will be the largest non-military parade ever held in the United States. It is estimated that the parade will cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000. At the head of each section of business or professional men will march a group of men who have undergone training at the Plattsburg camp or have enrolled for the camp this summer. The parade is attracting considerable attention throughout the rest of the country. Men from St. Louis and Philadelphia have seen members of the executive committee to learn the possibilities for conducting similar parades in their home cities on the same day.

At the request of many undergraduates at Princeton College, N.J., the course of military lectures being conducted by the War Department is to be continued for another month. The lectures were to have ended on April 10, but will now continue until May 10.

Harvard has a newly formed regiment of 1,050 composed of students and faculty and equipped with arms and munitions supplied by the War Department. Ten men of the regiment were dropped from the rolls in a week for failure to attend drills.

The faculty of Dartmouth College has recommended to the board of trustees that credit toward a degree be given undergraduates attending military camps next summer. The trustees have sanctioned the activities of the student battalion.

The medical department of Columbia has begun a campaign of education among the physicians of Greater New York on the organization of field hospitals, ambulance trains and their equipment, etc. Lectures are delivered by Regular Army surgeons, field hospital unit. The university added new department at the request of a committee directing the Business Men's Military Instruction Camp.

At a meeting of the Yale Alumni Association of Washington, D.C., held in that city on April 10, resolutions were passed "recording the conviction that the best interests of the people of the United States call for the adoption of the principle of universal military training" and that the association recommended "that credit be given toward bachelor degrees at Yale University for work in military history, science and training." The meeting was devoted to discussion of the matter of national defense and speeches on the subject were made by George Parly Day, treasurer of the university; James W. Wadsworth, jr., U.S. Senator from New York; John Q. Tilson, Member of Congress from the 3d District of Connecticut; Merrill Moores, Member of Congress from the 7th District of Indiana; Col. E. L. Munson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and others.

To help along the matter of preparedness Pvt. William H. Forrest, 8th Inf., Mass. Militia, of Somerville, left Boston April 13 in an armored car on a trip across the continent and back. He will be 112 days on the tour and cover 11,200 miles. "His route West," says the Boston Globe, "will go through to Albany, then down along the Atlantic coast to Washington and across by way of Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Denver, Los Angeles to the Pacific, returning over what is known as the northern route. For the trip, which is taken to preach the gospel of preparedness, Mr. Forrest has constructed an admirable vehicle. He took his automobile chassis and had constructed from designs of Lieut. W. H. Renwick, M.V.M., and ideas of his own, a car that could be used for scouting purposes in war. No. 8 armor is used and the front is built to allow the driver to handle the car while a companion may fire from an automatic machine gun. A periscope arrangement allows the occupants to work the car and gun when the entire compartment is closed for protection. The rear section is arranged with space for another gun. When not in use the sides fold down and form a covering for the contents. In action the sides are thrown up, acting as shields. The armor weighs 1,500 pounds and the chassis 2,850. Each wheel is solid and weighs 165 pounds. Lee armor tires are used. The car can carry rations for ten days for its crew. Mr. Forrest is making the trip at his own expense, but he has the moral support of societies interested in preparedness."

The transport Sherman sailed from Nagasaki April 23 with the following military passengers for San Francisco: Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M.C.; Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Smiley, 18th Inf., Major John E. Woodward, 15th Inf., Capt. Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav., Capt. Edgar S. Stayer, 13th Inf., 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Rumbough, 2d F.A., 1st Lieut. Henry C. Bierbower, M.R.C., 2d Lieut. Oscar A. Eastwood, 23d Co., C.A.C., 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 15th Inf. To Honolulu: Major Ira L. Fredendall, retired.

William H. Buckner, a former private in the U.S. Army, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in New York city April 26, 1916, for impersonating Lieut. Simon B. Buckner, U.S.A., so as to obtain money, wearing apparel, drinks and cigars. Buckner is now in the Tombs. He is also under indictment in Trenton, where, it was charged, he passed worthless checks as William B. Beverly, assistant engineer of construction at the du Pont Powder Works. The indictment at New York

city was obtained on evidence presented by Assistant United States Attorney Harold A. Content. It was charged that, posing as the lieutenant, Buckner in February last obtained a suit of clothes worth \$35 from Brooks Brothers; \$20 cash from the Hotel Astor, and shirts worth \$15.50 from the Army and Navy Co-operative Company; \$20 cash from Young Brothers; a \$12 pair of shoes from Frank Brothers and \$1.60 worth of drinks and cigars from the Army and Navy Club.

In an attempt to land on the Irish coast with a German steamer laden with munitions and a submarine, Sir Roger Casement, the Irish agitator who has been living in Germany for some time past, was captured by a British patrol boat off the northern coast of Ireland and subsequently taken to London, where he is imprisoned in the Tower of London. Coincident with his capture a political revolt broke out in Dublin on April 24 that grew to such a serious and widespread character within the two following days that martial law was declared throughout Ireland on April 27, and Major Gen. Sir John Maxwell, who recently was in command of the British troops in Egypt, was sent to Dublin to take charge of the military situation. The British Parliament was thrown into a state of anxiety on April 27 when Premier Asquith announced that the revolt had spread to other parts of Ireland, chiefly to the south and west. So far as is known there is no uprising in the north of Ireland.

Simon Lake, inventor and builder of submarines, lecturing recently before the New York Electrical Society on "The Submarine in the Present War," said this country should adopt the policy of European governments and guarantee to manufacturers of undersea boats that they will not sustain any loss on contracts of an experimental character. "The quickest and most reliable defense for the United States," said Mr. Lake, "would be a large fleet of what I term 'amphibious' submarines. I mean boats not too heavy to be transported by rail. Then let our railroads run their tracks down to the water and we would be prepared to shift immediately the boats from one point to another along the coast." Mr. Lake said the weak point in the submarine as now constructed was the necessity of directing the aim of the torpedoes with the boat itself. The submarine, he added, "has saved countless thousands of lives by preventing the warships from raiding enemy coasts."

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATION.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate April 26, 1916. Member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. John Randolph Thornton to be civilian member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A camp of instruction for Troops G and H, 2d Cav., will be established on the Vermont State Reservation adjoining Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to be participated in, jointly, by the 1st Squadron, Cav., Militia of Vermont, June 4 to 13, inclusive, 1916. The C.O., Fort Ethan Allen, will send to the camp, not later than June 2, 1916, the 2d Cavalry troops with a sanitary unit, in charge of Capt. William A. Powell, M.C., together with a regimental hospital and one ambulance. Capt. David H. Biddle, Cav., and 1st Lieut. William N. Haskell, Cav., district cavalry inspector-instructors, will proceed to the camp not later than June 2, 1916, for duty as instructors. (April 25, E.D.)

Leave three months, about June 5, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Teofilo Marxuach, P.R.R. of Inf. (April 25, E.D.)

The 1st Band, C.A.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., will proceed, at once, by rail to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp for Regular Troops, for duty, returning to station upon termination of the camp. (April 26, E.D.)

S.O. APRIL 27, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Charles E. Wheatley, Q.M.C., from duty in Philippine Islands, July 8, 1916, on expiration of leave; to United States. The leave granted Major Mark L. Hersey, 18th Inf., extended one month and fifteen days on surgeon's certificate.

Sick leave three months to 1st Lieut. Alexander L. James, 15th Cav.

Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, M.C., designated to accompany Army War College personnel during its history and staff rides, to begin May 10 and end June 17, 1916.

Leave one month, about July 1, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, 19th Inf.

G.C.M.O. 14, APRIL 14, 1916, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Capt. James M. Fulton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was found guilty of violating his pledge to abstain from the use of alcoholic liquor and was sentenced to be dismissed from the Service. The sentence was approved by President Wilson.

G.C.M.O. 101, APRIL 5, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for the trial of Battalion Sergt. Major George E. Mason, 1st Field Art.

Charge I.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specifications alleged that he embezzled, misappropriated and did apply to his own use the sum of \$257.83, more or less, belonging to the Non-commissioned Officers' Mess, 1st Field Art., at Schofield Barracks, H.T., about Feb. 20, 1916; that he wore civilian clothes in Honolulu, H.T., March 6, 1916.

Charge II.—Absence without leave, in violation of the 32d Article of War. The specification alleged that he did absent himself from his detachment, without leave, from 6:15 a.m., on March 2, 1916, until midnight on March 6, 1916.

Sentence.—To be dishonorably discharged the Service, to forfeit all pay and allowances now due, or to become due while in confinement under this sentence, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for one year. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed. The Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., is designated as the place of confinement.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

The leave granted Major Blanton Winship, J.A., is extended ten days. (April 24, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, Q.M.C., from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., St. Louis, Mo., to El Paso, Texas, for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edward Berg, Q.M.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be assigned to duty at that depot. (April 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William A. Hunter, Q.M.C., now at 447 G street N.W., Washington, D.C., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, is relieved

from further duty at the Fort Keogh Remount Depot, Mont., and will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Schiller, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Chicago, Ill., and will repair to his home. (April 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Clark T. Stanchfield, Q.M.C., El Paso, Texas, to Fort Dade, Fla., for assignment to duty in the Coast Defenses of Tampa, relieving Q.M. Sergt. James M. Craven, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Douglas, Ariz., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Arthur L. Koch, Q.M.C. Sergeant Koch will be sent to El Paso, Texas, for duty. (April 24, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur E. Daman, Q.M.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert A. Lamkins, Q.M.C. (appointed April 18, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Andrews, Mass., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas F. Lorenz, Q.M.C., Key West Barracks, Fla., to Ancon, Canal Zone, for duty. (April 25, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Major William J. L. Lyster from duty in the office of the Surgeon General, May 15, 1916. Col. Henry P. Birmingham from duty as surgeon, Eastern Department, May 15, 1916, to Washington and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office. Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley from duty at headquarters, Eastern Department, about June 1, 1916. Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, upon his relief from duty with the Panama Canal, to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the surgeon and sanitary inspector of that department. (April 22, War D.)

The leave granted Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C., is extended twenty-one days. (April 21, War D.)

Capt. Robert W. Kerr, M.C., Fort Clark, Texas, to Columbus, N.M., Field Hospital Company No. 3, for temporary duty. (April 6, S.D.)

Capt. John R. McKnight, M.C., upon the expiration of such leave as has been or may be granted him, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. Albert P. Clark, M.C., after arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of such leave as has been or may be granted him, to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for duty. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. Howard H. Johnson and John S. Lambie, jr., M.C., are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, when summoned. (April 21, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, to travel in China and Japan, to Capt. Leeson O. Tarleton, M.C., about Oct. 6, 1916. (April 21, War D.)

Leave twenty days, to apply for an extension of fifteen days, to Capt. Leeson O. Tarleton, M.C., upon his arrival in United States after his relief from duty in the Philippine Islands. (April 21, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, to travel in China and Japan, to Capt. Shelley U. Marietta, M.C., about Oct. 4, 1916. (April 21, War D.)

Leave twenty days, to apply for an extension of one month, to Capt. Shelley U. Marietta, M.C., upon his arrival in the United States after his tour of duty in the Philippine Islands. (April 21, War D.)

First Lieuts. Harry L. Dale and Bertram F. Duckwall, M.C., will proceed to San Francisco for examination for promotion. (April 12, Western D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, is granted Capt. Herbert H. Sharpe, M.C. (April 26, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (April 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Albert W. Metcalf, jr., M.R.C., to Fort Myer, Va., not later than April 30, 1916, for temporary duty. (April 22, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Alexander Berkowitz, H.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., having expressed a desire to relinquish the three months' furlough authorized, will be sent to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George P. Chase, H.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (April 22, War D.)

Sergt. Thomas O. Williams, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Sergt. Albert F. Dowler, H.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James F. Hamner, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco June 15, 1916, to radio station at Nulato, Alaska, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Paul Yeatman, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., pending assignment to station. (April 26, War D.)

The following sergeants first class, H.C., to Fort McDowell, Cal., to be sent on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco June 15, 1916, to stations indicated for duty: George J. Shull, Fort Thomas, Ky., to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Thomas E. Albertson and John A. Watfield, H.C. Earl F. Greene, Jackson Barracks, La., to Fort Egbert, Alaska, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Walter W. Tobin, H.C. Sergeants 1st Class Albertson, Watfield and Tobin, upon relief will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., pending assignment to station. (April 26, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Albert Metzger, H.C., attending surgeon's office, Washington, D.C., to Fort McDowell, Cal., to be sent on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco June 15, 1916, to Fort Davis, Alaska, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Forest E. White, H.C. (April 26, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Forest E. White, H.C., Fort Davis, Alaska, when relieved by Sergt. 1st Class Albert Metzger, H.C., will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., pending assignment to station. (April 26, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Capt. Daniel I. Sultan is assigned to the 3d Battalion of Engineers, Aug. 1, 1916. He will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail from that place about Aug. 5 for Philippines for duty.

First Lieut. W. Morris Chubb is assigned to the 3d Battalion of Engineers, Aug. 1, 1916. He is relieved from duty and station in Washington at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail about Aug. 5 for the Philippines for duty.

First Lieut. William C. Sherman is transferred from the 2d Battalion of Engineers to the 3d Battalion of Engineers, Aug. 1, 1916. He is relieved from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail about Aug. 5, 1916, for Philippines for duty.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the 3d Battalion of Engineers and from duty in Philippines, and will proceed on the transport from Manila on or about the date specified after his name to the United States for further orders: Capt. Roger D. Black, Oct. 15, 1916; 1st Lieut. Lindsay C. Herkness, Sept. 15, 1916; 1st Lieut. Raymond F. Fowler, Sept. 15, 1916. (April 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank S. Benson, C.E., will report in person to Col. Henry C. Newcomer, C.E., president of the examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion. (April 19, War D.)

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 50, March 1, 1916, War D., as directs 1st Lieuts. Francis K. Newcomer and Rufus W. Putnam, C.E., to join the company to which assigned, is amended so as to direct each of the officers named, upon the expiration of the leave granted him, to proceed to San Francisco for duty. (April 22, War D.)

First Sergt. Michael E. Reynolds, Co. B, 1st Battalion of

Engineers, is placed upon the retired list at Washington Barracks, D.C., and will repair to his home. (April 21, War D.)

Sergt. Andrew A. Green, C. E. 2d Battalion of Engineers, on duty with Militia of Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan, from Calumet, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., where he will take station until further orders. (April 20, War D.)

Sergts. Adolph F. Springer and Samuel M. Yarbrough, Engineer School Detachment, Washington Barracks, D.C., will report, on or before May 1, 1916, to Joseph J. Hittinger, special agent of the War Department Safety Appliance Exhibit, for duty with the "Safety First" train. Upon completion of such duty they will be returned to their proper station. (April 26, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. James L. Walsh, O.D., San Antonio, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty, and assume charge of the office of the ordnance officer, base U.S. troops. (April 13, S.D.)

Leave two months, about June 19, 1916, to Capt. Francis H. Miles, jr., O.D. (April 19, War D.)

Leave two months, June 20, 1916, to Capt. Charles T. Richardson, O.D. (April 20, War D.)

Leave from the date of his relief from detail in Ordnance Department until Aug. 5, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Partridge, O.D. (April 21, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. George W. Coombes, Jackson Barracks, La., to San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. George L. King, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to the Coast Defenses of New Orleans for duty. (April 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 26, S.O. 12, War D., Jan. 15, 1916, as directs that Ord. Sergt. James M. Eaton be sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla., is amended to direct that he be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Richard Bradshaw is placed upon the retired list at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and will repair to his home. (April 21, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Lewis Broadus, Hawaiian Department, to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for duty. (April 24, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Oscar Mann, Hawaiian Department, to Fort McDowell, Cal., on the July transport, thence to the Coast Defenses of Portland for duty. (April 24, War D.)

The following ordnance sergeants to leave June 5, 1916, for Honolulu for duty in the Hawaiian Department: Anthony Poyet, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and Fred L. Rice, Fort McKinley, Me. (April 24, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Bart B. McGhee, Fort Dade, Fla., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to arrive there not later than May 3, 1916, for temporary duty from May 3 to Aug. 8, 1916. (April 24, E.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Oley Bonar, Fort Hancock, N.J., to Fort Myer, Va., to report by May 5, 1916, for duty. (April 26, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, aviation officer, S.C. (second Lieutenant, C.A.C.), is relieved from detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and will report to commanding general, Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, for duty with a Coast Artillery company. (April 22, War D.)

First Lieut. George S. Gillis, S.C., relieved duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Wood, N.Y., Signal Corps General Supply Depot, for duty as disbursing and supply officer. (April 26, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles Barrett, S.C., Fort Wood, N.Y., to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (April 25, War D.)

CAVALRY.

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Leave fifteen days, upon relief from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Lieut. Col. Willard A. Holbrook, 8th Cav. (April 11, S.D.)

The leave granted Major John O'Shea, 8th Cav., is extended one month on account of exceptional circumstances. (April 12, S.D.)

Capt. John S. E. Young, 8th Cav., upon the expiration of his present leave, to report to Col. Frank B. Jones, 7th Inf., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Bliss, Texas, for examination. (April 21, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

Leave from June 7 to July 31, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Frank K. Ross, 10th Cav. (April 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank K. Ross, 10th Cav., is transferred to the 15th Cavalry, Aug. 5. He will proceed on the transport to leave San Francisco about that date to Manila, and join regiment to which transferred. (April 25, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. SHUNK.

Sick leave for three months to Capt. Albert N. McClure, 15th Cav. (April 20, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave one month, about June 1, 1916, to Col. George H. Morgan, Cav. (April 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Elkin L. Franklin, Cav., recently promoted from second lieutenant, 13th Cav., with rank from April 1, 1916, is assigned to the 13th Cavalry. (April 21, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, Cav. (April 21, War D.)

CAVALRY ASSIGNMENTS.

Each of the following officers is assigned as indicated after his name: Capt. Roger S. Fitch, 15th Cav., to the 6th Cavalry, to take effect April 29, 1916. Second Lieut. Alexander L. P. Johnson, Cav., to the 2d Cavalry. Upon the arrival of Captain Fitch in this country he will join the troop to which assigned. Lieutenant Johnson, upon expiration of any leave granted, will join troop to which assigned. (April 21, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Vetn. Wilfred J. Stokes, 1st Field Art., from duty at the Mounted Service Schools, Fort Riley, Kas., May 1, 1916. (April 21, War D.)

Leave one month, May 1, 1916, to Vetn. Wilfred J. Stokes, 1st Field Art. (April 21, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

First Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, 3d Field Art., is detailed as inspector-instructor of Militia, April 29, 1916. He will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., for station. (April 19, War D.)

The promotion of 2d Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, 3d Field Art., to the grade of first lieutenant, with rank from April 1, 1916, is announced. He will remain unassigned. (April 22, War D.)

Sergt. Fred Auer, Battery C, 3d Field Art., on duty with headquarters detachment, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to the 4th Field Artillery, and is detailed to duty with Militia of Connecticut. (April 19, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. Lesley J. McNaair, 4th Field Art. (April 24, War D.)

Sergt. Edward L. Cropper, Battery B, 4th Field Art., from further duty with Militia of Connecticut and transferred as sergeant to Battery C, 3d Field Artillery, and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (April 19, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Regimental Q.M. Sergt. William Kannewurf, 6th Field Art., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (April 22, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to Col. Clarence P. Townsley, C.A.C., upon his relief from his present duties. (April 24, War D.)

The assignment of Capt. Harrison S. Kerick, C.A.C., to temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Staff for one month from April 17, 1916, is announced. (April 20, War D.)

The sick leave granted Chaplain Walter Marvinne, C.A.C., is

extended one month on account of sickness. (April 24, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about June 15, 1916, and to terminate not later than Aug. 5, 1916, to 1st Lieut. John C. Henderson, C.A.C. (April 1, E.D.)

First Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., upon his arrival at Fort Du Pont, Del., will report in person to C.O., Coast Defenses of Delaware, for assignment to staff duty. (April 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Philip S. Gage, C.A.C., from staff duty in the Coast Defenses of Delaware upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C. (April 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Horace F. Spurgin, C.A.C., from duty at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, to Fort Crockett, Texas, for assignment to company. (April 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. William T. Boyd, jr., C.A.C., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to proper station. (April 19, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, upon his relief from detail in the Ordnance Department, about June 20, 1916, will report to C.O. of the Coast Defenses indicated after his name for assignment to a company: 1st Lieut. Francis H. Miles, jr. (captain, Ordnance Dept.), Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook; 1st Lieut. Charles M. Steese (captain, Ordnance Dept.), Coast Defenses of Oahu. (April 24, War D.)

Second Lieuts. Andrew L. Pendleton, jr., Key West Barracks, Fla., and Philip G. Blackmore, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to arrive not later than May 3, 1916, for temporary duty as instructors during the period of the encampment, May 3 to Aug. 8, 1916. (April 21, E.D.)

Capt. Lawrence C. Crawford, C.A.C., is assigned to 125th Company, upon his relief from the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, about June 20, 1916, and will then join company. (April 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Abney Payne, C.A.C., from assignment to 2d Company, upon the departure of that company from Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and report at Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for assignment to a company. (April 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Eli E. Bennett, C.A.C., from assignment to 5th Company and placed on the unassigned list. (April 25, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred as indicated after his name, about June 20, 1916, and will join company to which transferred: Capt. Lloyd B. Magruder from the 22d to the 2d Company; Capt. Stephen H. Mould from the 2d to the 132d Company; Capt. Howard L. Landers from the 125th to the 100th Company. (April 25, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from his present assignment, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will join company indicated after his name upon its arrival at San Francisco, Cal., en route to Honolulu, H.T., not later than July 5, 1916: First Lieuts. Hollis Le R. Muller to 125th Co., and Frank Drake to 2d Co. (April 25, War D.)

First Sergt. Joseph F. Kinsky, 108th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Worden, Wash., and will repair to his home. (April 25, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Grover C. Sherman, 166th Co., C.A.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be discharged by purchase, under provisions of G.O. 31, War D., 1914. (April 26, War D.)

Engr. Edward E. Marshall, C.A.C., upon expiration of his present furlough, to Coast Defenses of Tampa for duty. (April 24, War D.)

First Sergt. Albert F. Phillips, 27th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and will repair to his home. (April 20, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Sergt. George A. Jackson, Co. C, 3d Inf., is relieved further duty with Militia of Maryland and transferred as private to 14th Infantry. He will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (April 25, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

Leave one month, about April 20, 1916, to Capt. Charles Abel, 4th Inf., Brownsville, Texas, under exceptional circumstances. (April 7, S.D.)

Leave one month, about April 25, 1916, to 2d Lieut. Alexander Wilson, 4th Inf., under exceptional circumstances. (April 10, S.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Capt. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., Camp El Paso, Texas, from duty with his regiment and will report to Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., for special duty, with station in El Paso, Texas. (April 10, S.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. Richard D. La Garde, 9th Inf. (April 21, War D.)

Sergt. Robert L. Bolding, Co. A, 9th Inf., from further duty with Militia of Maine, to Laredo, Texas, for duty. (April 21, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Sergt. Ernest A. Beales, Co. K, 14th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash., is transferred as sergeant to the 30th Infantry and is detailed to duty in connection with Militia of Washington. (April 20, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. R. NOYES.

Leave twenty days to 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 17th Inf., upon relief from present duties. (April 20, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Second Lieut. W. C. Rose, 18th Inf., is assigned to Co. I. (April 21, 18th Inf.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED HASBROUCK.

Leave three months, about July 5, 1916, granted 2d Lieut. Clarence H. Danielson, 20th Inf. (April 26, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

First Lieut. Wiley E. Dawson, 21st Inf., is transferred to 25th Infantry, July 13, 1916. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander, and upon relief from duty at U.S. Military Academy, and upon expiration of any leave which may be granted him, will proceed on first available transport leaving San Francisco, Cal., to Honolulu, Hawaii, and join regiment to which transferred. (April 26, War D.)

Machine-Gun Company, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., fully equipped for field service, to camp at Calexico, Cal. (April 15, Western D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. L. FAISON.

Sick leave six months to Capt. William B. Baker, 25th Inf. (April 20, War D.)

Leave ten days, upon his arrival in U.S., to Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott, 25th Inf. (April 25, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

Leave one month and twenty-seven days, upon relief treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, granted 2d Lieut. Gilbert R. Cook, 27th Inf. (April 26, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

So much of Par. 27, S.O. 80, War D., April 5, 1916, relating to Sergt. Charles J. Kalberer, Co. E, 30th Inf., as relieves him from further duty with Militia of New York and directs that he be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., is amended to take effect Sept. 1, 1916. (April 24, War D.)

Sergt. Theodore L. Beers, Co. I, 30th Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., is transferred as sergeant to 3d Infantry, and is detailed to duty in connection with Militia of Maryland. He will be sent to Baltimore, Md., to report to 1st Lieut. Edmund C. Waddill, Inf., inspector-instructor. (April 25, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave two

to relieve him from duty at U.S. Military Academy July 18, 1916, instead of July 5, 1916. (April 25, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. John R. Williams, retired, from active duty at the Army War College to home. (April 20, War D.)
Col. Lea Feibiger, retired, is detailed for duty with Militia of California. (April 24, War D.)
First Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (April 21, War D.)
Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, U.S.A., retired, in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (April 25, War D.)
Q.M. Sergt. Sigmund Vogler, retired, from duty at the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo. (April 20, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of captains of the Coast Artillery Corps for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Alexander N. Stark, M.C.; Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, Jr., C.A.C.; Major William R. Smith, C.A.C.; Major George A. Nugent, C.A.C.; Capt. Thomas C. Austin, M.C. (April 19, War D.)
A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of lieutenants of Coast Artillery Corps for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Alexander N. Stark, M.C.; Capt. Samuel G. Sharple, C.A.C.; Capt. Arthur L. Fuller, C.A.C.; Capt. Frank T. Hines, C.A.C.; Capt. Thomas C. Austin, M.C. (April 19, War D.)
An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, from time to time at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Members, Col. Frank B. Jones, 7th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Paul F. Straub, M.C.; Lieut. Col. Tredwell W. Moore, 7th Inf.; Major William L. Keller, M.C.; Major John O'Shea, 8th Cav.; recorder, 1st Lieut. Guy E. Becker, 7th Inf. (April 21, War D.)

CAMP AT FORT OGLETHORPE, GA.

A camp of troops of the Regular Army will be established at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., during the period May 3 to Aug. 8, 1916, for instruction and demonstration of principles of tactics and field maneuvers. The following regular troops have been ordered to participate in this encampment: A provisional battalion of Coast Artillery, consisting of the 41st, 69th, 166th and 168th Cos., from Fort Monroe, Va.; Troop A, 2d Cav., from Fort Myer, Va.; Co. C, 1st Batn. of Engrs., from Washington Barracks, D.C. Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, C.A.C., is announced as camp commander. The attendance of civilians at this camp is restricted to those whose applications to attend have been approved by the department commander. (April 24, E.D.)

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

The following officers will report by letter at once to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty at military training camps to be held in that department this year:

Capt. Oliver F. Snyder, Inf.; 1st Lieuts. James H. Laubach, 19th Inf.; Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav.; Charles F. Thompson, 16th Inf.; Frank S. Clark, C.A.C.; Olin O. Ellis, Inf.; George C. Bowen, 20th Inf.; Walter O. Boswell, 21st Inf.; Sheldon W. Anding, Inf.; Charles B. Amory, Jr., Cav.; Albert B. Kaempfer, Inf.; Frank K. Ross, 10th Cav.; Allan M. Pope, Cav.; Samuel J. Sutherland, Inf.; Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf.; Ralph A. Jones, 20th Inf.; Henry W. Fleet, 19th Inf.; Shelby C. Leasure, 7th Inf.; Louis Farrell, Inf.; Jacob W. S. Wuest, 28th Inf.; John C. Fairfax, 21st Inf.; Enoch B. Garey, 18th Inf.; George T. Everett, 24th Inf.; Troup Miller, Cav.; 2d Lieut. Carl A. Baehr, 22d Inf. (April 22, War D.)

The following officers will report by letter at once to C.O., Central Department, for assignment to duty at military training camps to be held in that department this year: Second Lieut. Rolo C. Ditto, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Laurance O. Mathews, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rush B. Lincoln, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ray C. Hill, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fred B. Carrithers, 20th Inf.; Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert T. Phinney, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Severson, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert G. Kirkwood, 3d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. William J. Fitzmaurice, Inf. (April 26, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to Oct. 1, 1916.

Transports	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	18
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	18
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	18
Sheridan	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13
Sherman	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12

Incoming Schedule to Aug. 15, 1916.

Transports	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Logan	Mar. 21	Mar. 26	April 9	April 19	22
Sherman	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 18	22
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 18	22
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 18	22
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	22
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 3	Sept. 12	23

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Sailed for Manila via Panama March 31, 1916; left Balboa, Canal Zone, April 15, 1916.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—At Seattle, Wash.
KILPATRICK—At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
LISCUM—At Manila.
McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., April 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu, H.T., April 15.
SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., April 15 for San Francisco; left Nagasaki, Japan, April 23.
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.
THOMAS—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., May 5, for Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At Manila.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 106th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Stevens, Ore.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 2d Lieut. T. H. Jones, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding. Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. At Pier 12, East River, New York.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 13th Co., C.A.C. At Jersey City, N.J.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Oscar O. Warner, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 141st Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.
JOSEPH HENRY—1st Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.
CYRUS W. FIELD—2d Lieut. H. A. Bagg, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., April 25, 1916.

Comdr. W. A. Moffett, U.S.N., Commandant, has consented to let the station be represented at a pageant to be given by a charitable organization at the Auditorium Opera House on the night of May 9. One company of apprentice seamen, the band and bugle corps will probably be used in the drill to be executed on the stage. The committee is highly pleased at the Commandant's co-operation and plans every convenience for the men participating in the event.

P.A. Surg. T. W. Raison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Raison are in Washington for a few days. Ensign W. A. Teasley, U.S.N., and Paymr. N. B. Farwell, U.S.N., and family have returned from a short leave.

A special train on the night of April 18 brought 350 Chicago citizens to the station to see the drills and athletics of the apprentice seamen. They were met at the Northwestern depot by a committee of officers and escorted to the drill hall, where they were received by Comdr. W. A. Moffett, U.S.N., Commandant. A dress parade was held in the drill hall, and as the companies passed in review the enthusiasm of the spectators was unrestrained. The visitors visited the natatorium, where a number of dashes and plunging events were put on by the Chicago Athletic Association, whose swimmers were expert. Demonstrations in jiu-jitsu and Red Cross methods of rescuing the apparently drowned were given. The crowd then repaired to the gymnasium, which was brilliantly decorated with flags and banners, and the methods of physical training used by apprentice seamen were especially featured. The band played familiar airs and the brigade sang "The Red, White and Blue" and other songs.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1916.

Major and Mrs. David D. Porter entertained at dinner at their home, 215 South Fifteenth street, on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry H. Porter entertained at a "tacky party" and dance at their new home, 2126 Shunk street, on Tuesday evening in honor of their cousin, Miss Charlie Hall Julian, of Macon, Ga., and for Capt. and Mrs. King, Miss Katherine Swift, Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Norton, Paymr. and Mrs. Robnett, Comdr. and Mrs. Graham, Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Gaylord Church, Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes, Mrs. W. L. Pryor, Miss Katherine Knight, Lieutenants Maury and Grove.

Mrs. David E. Ducey entertained at bridge at her home, 2332 South Twenty-first street, on Wednesday. Present: Mesdames Chantry, Vulte, Shepard, Hand, Court, Norton, Blackburn and Drake. Miss Katherine Knight, of Newport, R.I., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Lee Pryor, at 2502 South Twenty-second street. A dance was given by Mrs. Pryor in her sister's honor on Saturday.

Little Miss Louise Bearas, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Hiram I. Bearas, was guest of honor at a birthday party given at the home of the Commandant and Mrs. Robert L. Russell on Saturday. The children were entertained by a little play entitled "The Fairies' Child." Little Miss Marion Russell was the fairy queen and Bradford Magill was the hero. Among the other children taking part were Martha Newkirk, Olivia and Julia Cover, Josephine Lutz, Helen and Marlow Lucas, Katherine Clark and Stanford Moses.

Lieut. John W. McClarn entertained at a theater party at a performance of "A Pair of Silk Stockings" in honor of Miss Katherine Knight. Mrs. William L. Pryor chaperoned and the other guests included Miss Doris Durell, Ensign Ames Loder and Lieut. W. F. Harrell. Miss Knight returned to her home in Newport on Tuesday morning. Lieut. and Mrs. Homer H. Norton held "open house" on Easter Sunday in honor of Lieutenant Norton's mother, who is their guest. Those assisting in receiving were Mesdames C. B. Drake, W. L. Pryor, N. P. Vulte and C. T. Blackburn.

Mrs. John Marston, 3d, and her two small daughters left on Tuesday to make their home in Haiti, where Lieutenant Marston is on the Constabulary. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Halford have as their guests Mrs. William A. Boss, of Washington, and Mrs. Farwell, of New York, and are entertaining at dinner in their honor on Tuesday. Paymr. and Mrs. John D. Robnett entertained at dinner on the Minnesota in honor of Miss Emilie Eleanor Owens, who is visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Owens, over the Easter holidays. Mrs. Herbert Allen is the guest of Mrs. Alice G. Pindar, 2431 South Twenty-first street, and expects to join Dr. Allen in New York the last of May.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Gulbranson, who spent the Easter holidays at Atlantic City, have returned to their apartments at the Normandie and will entertain to-night on the Michigan at a dinner of twenty-two covers in honor of Miss Katherine Penrose. Lieut. and Mrs. Herman E. Welte and the latter's mother, Mrs. Cecil Rice, of Smyrna, Turkey, have given up their home at 2310 South Twenty-first street and left for Kittery, Maine, where they have taken a cottage for the season. Lieutenant Welte is attached to the Porter, whose home port is Boston.

Lieut. and Mrs. Forrest U. Lake have taken a house at 2531 South Lambert street. Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, 2104 Walnut street, General Barnett being one of the speakers at the preparedness meeting to be held at Hotel Adelphi.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 17, 1916.

Ensign Scott Umsted had tea on the Utah Sunday for Mrs. Wilbur Tietzen, of Plainfield, N.J., Misses Elizabeth Smith, Dorothy Pickrell, Mildred Hemingway, Grace Jervey, Ensigns Karl R. Shears, Warner P. Portz, C. G. Richardson, L. O. Alford and Dr. George Shields. Civil Engr. and Mrs. R. C. Hollyday had a card party last evening for Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Amos Bronson, jr., Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. G. Du Bose, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Landenberg are guests at Hotel Fairfax, Norfolk. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. R. Nalle and children are spending a month with Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hodges, Stockley Gardens.

Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, who has been ill at the home of her brother and sister-in-law, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, left last week for Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, jr., who have been spending the winter in Norfolk, are at Sherwood Inn, Old Point, for the present. Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Wentworth are guests at Mrs. L. Maigne's. Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Lang are guests at the Monticello. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Baxter, of Elizabeth City, N.C., guests of their son-in-law and daughter, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades, Naval Hospital Park, have returned home.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Amos Bronson, jr., are guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. G. Du Bose, at their home in the yard. Mrs. W. H. Rupertus has arrived to join Lieutenant Rupertus, U.S.S. Florida, and they have taken an apartment in the Courtland, Portsmouth, for the present.

Ensign and Mrs. George S. Arvin are guests at Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Hanger's, Portsmouth. Ensign Nelson J. Leonard, U.S.S. Delaware, has joined Mrs. Leonard at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, Portsmouth. Ensign and Mrs. J. M. Moss are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hanger. Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberroth and Miss Bessie Kelly left Thursday for a short visit to New York.

Mrs. Charles C. Ross and little son left last week for New York, to join Lieutenant Ross, U.S.S. Wyoming. Miss Virginia Perkins is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Max B. De Mott, at Annapolis. Mrs. Laura Steele, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, at their home in the yard.

Mrs. W. G. Briggs had a card party Thursday for Mesdames Claude, Gladden, Hollyday, Grove, Watt, Laird, Sprattling, Norris, Pickrell, Frazier, Adams, Rixey, jr., Tyler, Godwin, Reed, Noa, Serpell and Miss Edith Searies, of Alameda, Cal. Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. M. Watt had dinner Wednesday, followed by a bridge party, for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Briggs, Rear Admiral J. A. B. Smith, retired, and Mrs. Smith, of New York, are guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Paymr. and Mrs. J. A. B. Smith, jr.

The wardroom officers of the Vermont on Wednesday gave

a largely attended tea-dance on board ship. Mrs. Monroe Kelly and little son, recent guests of relatives in Atlanta, Ga., have returned to their home, Fairfax avenue. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Brumby and children, guests of their mother, Mrs. Mary C. Truxton, Albemarle Court, leave the latter part of the month for San Francisco, thence via transport May 5 for China, where Lieutenant Brumby has been assigned to duty. Mrs. E. B. Coffman, guest of Mrs. Nelson J. Leonard, Portsmouth, has returned to her home in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Kelly had dinner at the Country Club Saturday evening for Paymr. and Mrs. S. E. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. H. Garrett Smith, Mrs. F. M. Perkins and Mr. Holt Page; Miss Frances Priddy had dinner for Paymr. and Mrs. Swinton L. Bethea, Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Stockton, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, Mrs. Laurence Priddy, of New York, and Mr. Sydney Priddy; Surg. R. A. Bachmann had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Lyell S. Pamperin, Misses Anne Groner, Marjorie Brown and Mr. William Farwell.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 21, 1916.

Mrs. Samuel Canfield, from the East as the guest of Mrs. Franklin Bell, at Fort Mason, gave an interesting talk this week at the home of Mrs. Osgood Putnam on "How to Listen to Music Intelligently." Col. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter gave a large buffet supper before the Fort Scott hop last Friday for about forty. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith were dinner hosts before the hop for eight. Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. David Wood, left Friday for New York, to join Colonel Van Vliet at Fort Slocum. Lieutenant Wood is in Mexico and Mrs. Wood and her infant daughter accompanied Mrs. Van Vliet and will be with her for several months.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Shea, who leave soon for Alaska, were guests of honor at an informal supper given last Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hale. Mrs. William Lassiter entertained with four tables of bridge Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Boyer entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees.

Lieut. Leighton Powell, retired, is at the Letterman Hospital. Lieut. Walter Volkman, retired, who lives in Pasadena, is stopping at the St. Francis. Lieut. P. L. Ferron, C.A.C., from Fort Worden, is registered at the Stewart. Major William Littebrant, Cav., has left the hospital and gone on four months' sick leave. Capt. and Mrs. Allen J. Greer are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl. Captain Greer is in Mexico. Capt. Arnold Babcock is at the Letterman.

Mrs. Cook, with her children, has taken quarters in the Presidio while Captain Cook is in Mexico with the 24th Infantry. Mrs. Edward Burgess and her daughter, Mrs. A. T. Colley, left yesterday for the East. Lieutenant Colley is on duty in Mexico and Mrs. Colley will visit her mother in Vermont. Lieut. K. L. Hill gave a luncheon Wednesday on board the U.S.S. Rainbow. The guests played tennis after lunch. They were Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Halsey, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Johnson, Ensign and Mrs. Robert Carey, Ensign Fred Pelton, Misses Helen Funk and Bessie Haines. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Johnson have been entertaining at their house guest Miss Isabel Nason, of Claremont Manor. They gave a dinner of ten in her honor on Saturday.

Sammo, and Mrs. James Bull have gone to Paso Robles for a few weeks. After a short visit in Santa Barbara they are going to Boston to spend the summer with their daughter, Mrs. Herbert Newhall. Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wissar are expected here in a few weeks from Honolulu. Mrs. Wissar will go to Santa Barbara soon after her arrival here for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Hollister. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Allen, U.S.N., gave a large supper Thursday at the Somerset Hotel. Later they and their guests attended the "black and white party" at the hotel. Lieut. John W. W. Cumming entertained another party, and Col. and Mrs. Lloyd McCormick had six guests at their table. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Junius Jones, Major and Mrs. Henry Whitney, Mrs. John Hotz and Lieut. R. W. Riefkohl.

Messages of condolence are being sent to Capt. and Mrs. George Steunenburg, who received news Friday of the death of Mrs. Steunenburg's mother, Mrs. Ada Armstrong. The Steunenburgs left next day for Omaha. Mrs. Steunenburg has been at the Letterman Hospital for several months, convalescing from a serious illness.

Mrs. J. C. Johnson and her daughter, Marion, have taken a house here until their departure for New York about the first of June. Col. Thomas H. Rees will go to Eureka and Los Angeles next week.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 23, 1916.

Mrs. von Schrader had a table of bridge Monday for Mesdames Porter, Taylor and Davis. Mrs. Nathaniel F. McClure was the guest of Mrs. Clark on Tuesday for overnight. Mrs. Tate left on Wednesday to spend Easter with her son at West Point. Mrs. Davis entertained at dinner and bridge Wednesday for Miss Josephine Johnson, of Racine, Wis., her guest for overnight; Mrs. von Schrader and Dr. Lauderdale. Mrs. Rogers returned on Thursday from a visit of several weeks at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Taylor had a table of bridge Thursday evening for Mrs. Youngs, Dr. Lauderdale and Mrs. Tupper.

Mrs. Callard, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Dorothy Johnson spent Friday in Kenosha, Wis., and attended a luncheon given by Mrs. Jeffries. Mr. Grote, who has been visiting his son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. Grote, returned to his home in Wheaton, Ill., on Tuesday.

Miss See, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Rogers over Sunday. Mrs. Davis's guests for the week-end were Mrs. M. K. Barnum, Messrs. Edmund and Richard Barnum, of La Grange, Ill., and Miss Cornelia Cress, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George O. Cress, of Evanston. Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Flersheim, of Chicago, spent Sunday with Mrs. von Schrader. Miss Mary Smith is visiting Mrs. Youngs for a few days. Major and Mrs. Clark entertained at supper on Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. William F. Louderbeck, of Highland Park; Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Smith and Mr. Marshall.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 22, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Elliott entertained last week at a dinner in compliment to Mrs. J. R. Hezmalnach and her daughter, Miss Ethel Hezmalnach, who have returned to Douglas to make their home and are settled in quarters next door to the Elliots. Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. John H. Hess, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, Dr. Eber and Mr. Howell. Mr. Hezmalnach and the married daughter of the family, Mrs. Wilson, are both expected to visit the Hezmalnach family in the early summer.

Major and Mrs. Howard R. Perry and their three children, who have been visiting in the city for a week as guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Wherry, have gone to Logan for a few days to visit former friends made when Major Perry was military instructor at the Logan Agricultural College. They will return for a short time and will be entertained at a number of affairs here before leaving for their visit with the Perry family in Chicago. Later on Mrs. Perry and the two daughters and son, Howard, jr., will go on to Washington to settle for the school year, while Major Perry will join his command on the border.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Guthrie, of the naval recruiting station, were among patrons of a recent social affair given by the Chi Omega Sorority of the University of Utah. Major Penny Ross, of the Army War College, was a visitor to the post during the week and was warmly welcomed by his Army friends there. Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman has gone to Butte and Helena, Mont., to be absent a fortnight or so on a business trip.

Capt. and Mrs. Wallace and their daughter, Lucile, have moved into quarters formerly occupied by the Crawford family. Lieut. Verne R. Bell has returned from a trip through the intermountain region, establishing additional recruiting stations.

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It has been decided to relieve the nine pay officers of the Navy who are serving in Haiti as collectors of customs and captains of the ports by nine chief pay clerks. The pay clerks sailed for Haiti April 26, and the officers will return to the United States as soon as they can turn their work over. According to reports from the State Department the pay officers have completely reorganized the custom service of Haiti and placed it on a business basis. Under the change P.A. Paymr. E. H. Van Patten upon being relieved from Haiti will be assigned to Norfolk; P.A. Paymr. M. H. Philbrick to Philadelphia; P.A. Paymr. F. E. McMillen to Boston; P.A. Paymr. H. R. Snyder to New York; P.A. Paymr. S. Hempstone to New York; P.A. Paymr. J. L. Chatterton to New York; P.A. Paymr. A. G. Hearne to Boston; Asst. Paymr. E. H. Barber to New York; Asst. Paymr. F. C. Bowerfind to New York. The chief pay clerks detailed for the work in Haiti are G. A. Griffin, M. D. Stuart, F. R. Tuck, W. D. Bollard, P. J. Hutchison, T. A. Henry, B. L. Lankford, C. W. Charlton and T. F. Howe.

As the law prohibits the acceptance of voluntary service, the camp of the 2d Battalion of the 28th Infantry at Pharr, Texas, cannot accept the offer of free electric light and water or flooring for their tents offered by the local citizens' committee of that town. The Judge Advocate General recommends payment, if only a nominal sum, for the services as a way of meeting the difficulty. The Judge Advocate General advises that the money paid by Pvt. Morris Cohen for his discharge from the Army should be refunded, as his application for a discharge was disapproved on account of the

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Mexican situation. The company commander has been holding the money as a deposit of the soldier's savings and under Section 1305, Revised Statutes.

That military preparation was only a part of a nation's general preparedness was the theme of a speech made by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, at the annual dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York on April 27. Since the European war broke out, he declared, "we began asking ourselves are we prepared should our turn come to whirl in this dreadful vortex? I do not mean to engage in this present European war, but I mean that questions arose in the minds of thoughtful men everywhere as to whether America was prepared. At first this question (preparedness) revolved around mere military preparation in the narrowest sense, but, as the war developed in Europe, we learned that these things are but a part of preparation, and a relatively useless part, unless they are based upon other things very much more difficult to secure; things which must be secured long in advance of a crisis or else be then obtainable only with peril and fearful unnecessary loss." Secretary Baker then pointed out the threefold mobilization that is necessary in any country for war: the Army and Navy, our industries and commerce, and the spiritual. And he added that these last two are as valuable and vital in time of peace as well as in time of conflict.

In framing the Army Reorganization bill both houses of Congress appear to have overlooked thus far the claims of the ordnance sergeants, to which attention was called in a letter from a correspondent published in our number for April 1, page 987. Another correspondent says: "We have failed to find in the bill as printed in your paper a single chance for better pay for the ordnance sergeants. They seem to be eliminated from all consideration. Is it an oversight on the part of the framers of the Army bill? There is not one mentioned in the Army bill who will not get the pay and allowance he deserves if it is passed and becomes a law, but what about the ordnance sergeants, sergeants major, master gunners, first sergeants, etc., that are not mentioned for an increase?" We call attention to the matter hoping that Congress may take action upon it before it is too late.

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BACKING UP THE ARMY.

Despatches from San Antonio, Texas, and from Washington indicate that the Administration has decided to back up the Army in the field by giving to its officers greater control not only over the actual work in the conduct of the campaign, but also in whatever diplomatic interchanges may take place between the United States Government and the de facto government in Mexico. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has from the first maintained that the Mexican situation is a soldier's task, and that the proper course for the Administration to pursue is to follow the policy laid down by President Grant and President Hayes, so that the Government in Washington will stand behind the Army when it has to undertake such work as is now entrusted to Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott and Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

In a recent interview Secretary Baker said that the fact that he was a lawyer and had been Mayor of Cleveland did not qualify him to run the purely military end of the War Department, and that he depended for aid in this on the officers of the Army, specifically mentioning General Scott as the man he most frequently consulted as to these matters. Recent events in the conduct of the present campaign bear out this sound policy of the Secretary of War; for General Scott was sent to the headquarters of the Mexican campaign empowered to conduct any "conversations" with the Carranza diplomatic representative, General Obregon.

That soldiers make good diplomats has been repeatedly demonstrated in our own country, and General Scott has shown his ability in this capacity in several past interchanges with the Mexican authorities. But we have other excellent diplomatic missionaries in Mexico itself at present in the form of the Army in the field, who are teaching the Mexican people, in spite of the racial bitterness they feel towards the "Gringoes," that a punitive military expedition from the United States can invade their country and carry peace and order in their advance. Unquestionably, the Army has been sorely tried by the habitual Mexican attitude and course of conduct toward Americans from north of the Rio Grande. Officially barred from free use of the railroads of the country through which they were advancing, the soldiers frequently had to call on the people of the land for supplies. Instead of seizing these, they paid for them in good American money. When they were treacherously assailed at Parra, the commanding officer replied to the attack only to protect his troops, withdrawing to avoid injuring the civil population. Always they have showed firmness in treating with the Mexican officials and people, but have never been unduly harsh in this respect. Already the result has been to make the Mexican people in the invaded country respect the Army for its fairness in commercial dealings with them and to impress upon them that the Army means to make a display of force only when force is necessary.

A good soldier's firmness in meeting such a situation as now faces us in Mexico is our primary need. And to the credit of the War Department let it be said that it is not only recognizing this fact, but is paying our Army the compliment of giving the work into its hands. The deadening grip of the politician on the Army appears to have been loosed.

THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The proceedings of the House on April 25 convinced the advocates of preparedness that there is a fighting chance to secure an agreement on the Brandegee amendment to the Senate bill fixing the strength of the Regular Army at 250,000. Expressions from members who had heretofore been classified as little Army men lead to the conclusion that the Senate provision will not be reduced below 220,000. The more the question of preparedness is discussed in Congress the stronger become the forces of the advocates of an adequate Army. The Brandegee amendment was adopted by the Senate before the news of the President's last note to Germany reached the Capitol. The President's speech could have no effect upon the situation in the Senate, as the Army bill had been passed before Congress was advised of the President's intentions. Up to this time the Administration has taken no part in the fight for an adequate Army in either house. A word from the White House would pass the Regular Army features of the bill as they came from the Senate. Congress is in the dark as to the President's attitude toward the Militia provisions of the bill. The last expression from an authoritative source was the letter from former Secretary of War Garrison, which condemned the Militia features of both the Senate and the House bills. Since Secretary Garrison has retired from the Cabinet no statement has been given out from either the White House or the War Department on any of the features of the bill now pending in Congress. The President's speeches on his Western

trip have been quoted by speakers on both sides of the Militia controversy in the Senate and the House. These statements were of such a general character that skilled debaters can give them almost any construction. The fight in both houses has been of non-partisan character. The leader in the Senate for an adequate Army has been Chairman Chamberlain, a Democrat, and in the House Representative Kahn, a Republican. This is very satisfactory to the advocates of preparedness, as it is keeping the issue out of politics.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported to the whole committee a tentative Naval Appropriation bill, but makes no recommendations as to the building program, which important matter is always left to the whole committee, whose action has been postponed until May 1 on account of the illness of Chairman Padgett. While he was walking on Pennsylvania avenue he was stricken with an attack of vertigo and fell to the pavement. He expects to be at his office Monday, when the committee will take up the bill. His continued illness at this time would seriously interfere with the consideration and passage of the bill, as he has all of the details of the measure in his hands, and it would require some time and thought for any other member of the committee sufficiently to acquaint himself with the bill to act as chairman.

The indications are that the committee will report four battle cruisers, instead of two battleships and two battle cruisers, as recommended by the Navy Department. The four battle cruisers are practically assured, and every effort is being made to include two battleships in the report, but the battleships are in doubt. If the committee reports only the battle cruisers, a determined fight will be made upon the floor of the House to add two battleships to the building program. A majority of the Navy officers who appeared before the committee favored the battle cruiser program. It is generally agreed that if the Navy is to have battle cruisers Congress should take steps to have four of them laid down at one time. One or two battle cruisers would not be of much value in operating with the fleet, excepting as raiders. To fit into the organization of the fleet Congress should authorize four, or a division, in the same appropriation bill. At the same time naval strategists insist that the dreadnoughts or battleships are still the backbone of the fleet and largely the measure of the naval strength of the nation. Battle cruisers, they insist, cannot displace battleships and are auxiliary vessels.

As the bill was reported by the subcommittee to the whole committee it provides that the Chief of Naval Operations shall have the rank of admiral, at an annual salary of \$10,000 without allowances. Fifteen officers not below the rank of lieutenant commander are assigned to duty as assistants to the Chief of Naval Operations. The Chief of Naval Operations is authorized to issue orders as if they emanated from the Secretary of the Navy. This, it is insisted, gives the Chief of Naval Operations the status of a Chief of Staff. It also gives him a corps of high ranking officers as assistants and will enable him to widen the field of his activities. This provision is evidently placed in the bill to satisfy the demand for a Navy General Staff. It is understood that some members of the committee, when it comes up before the whole committee, will propose a provision as a substitute which creates a General Staff.

Under the provisions of the bill as agreed to by the subcommittee a plan is provided for the reorganization and enlargement of the aviation service. The subcommittee provides for this not only by large appropriations, but by the creation of a Navy flying corps, which is to consist of 150 officers and enlisted men. There are to be five flight commanders, one of whom is to be the senior flight commander. The other officers of the Navy flying corps will be ten flight lieutenant commanders, thirty flight lieutenants, thirty flight lieutenants junior grade, and twenty-five flight ensigns. The enlisted personnel of the flying corps will consist of ten chief warrant officers with the rank of chief machinist, and fifteen warrant officers with the rank of machinist. An appropriation of \$2,000,000 is made under the head of aviation. In addition to this, an appropriation of \$85,000 is made for the Naval Advisory Council for aeronautics.

A grade of student flyers is created who while undergoing instructions receive the same pay and allowances as midshipmen. An enlisted man who passes a satisfactory examination is eligible to appointment as a student flyer. Practically no restrictions are placed upon the authority of the President to appoint student flyers or commission civilians in the flying corps for the first two years. Evidently it is the purpose of the provision to fill up the corps from civilian aviators.

There will be opposition to this when it comes up before the whole committee, as civilians are given the same rank in the Navy that line officers who are graduates of Annapolis receive. Two years after the passage of the act vacancies in the naval flying corps may be filled by Navy and Marine Corps officers. The transfers from the Navy and Marine Corps are limited to not more than one commander, two lieutenant commanders, five lieutenants and five lieutenants junior grades in one year. The Secretary is authorized to establish an aeronautic school for the instruction of student flyers. Student flyers who take the course at the school are eligible for commissions in the flying corps.

The bill as reported by the subcommittee creates six classes of the naval reserves. They are the naval reserve force, the fleet naval reserve, the naval auxiliary

reserve, the naval coast defense reserve, the volunteer naval reserve, and the naval reserve flying corps.

Large increases were made by the subcommittee in appropriations for matériel. The ordnance appropriation was increased from \$5,795,420 to \$6,402,485. An appropriation of \$705,611 is made for the erection of a projectile plant. The appropriation for ammunition is increased from \$3,000,000 to \$13,720,000. For reserve ordnance supplies an appropriation of \$4,503,524 is made. It is also understood that the bill will carry a new item of \$4,500,000 for a reserve of ordnance supplies, and \$480,000 for purchase and manufacture of torpedo nets and equipment.

The navy yards are dealt with liberally in making appropriations. There is an appropriation of \$538,000 for the Philadelphia Navy Yard and \$792,000 for the Norfolk Navy Yard. An appropriation of \$250,000 is made for the San Diego advance base and aviation reservation. Secretary Daniels's proposal for the establishment of an experimental laboratory is taken care of by the subcommittee by the appropriation of \$1,000,000. This project is endorsed by the Naval Consulting Board. Another important item in the tentative draft of the bill is \$700,000 for a reserve supply of medical stores, and the bill also carries a new item of \$280,000 for storage of munitions of war at navy yards and stations. The appropriation for the purchase of smokeless powder is more than double, the sum of \$1,800,000 being suggested by the subcommittee.

Some important personnel legislation is included in the provisions of the bill. It is provided that officers of the line may be assigned to engineering duty, under conditions which are somewhat similar to those in the Ordnance Department of the Army. Officers on this duty are to be examined in engineering when they come up for promotion. After they reach the rank of commander they are to be assigned to shore duty on the same terms as the old engineer officers were before the engineer corps was consolidated with the line. There is a provision in the bill by which thirty civilian engineers between the ages of twenty and twenty-six years may be appointed acting ensigns. After three years of probationary service they are eligible to appointment as lieutenant junior grade in the line of the Navy. From this grade they are eligible for promotion, but are kept on engineering duty. This provision will be opposed by a number of members of the committee, who insist that if there is a shortage of engineering officers warrant officers and machinists of the Navy should be given the opportunity to take an examination in engineering for commissions. It is insisted that warrant officers in the Navy could qualify for commissions if they were examined exclusively in engineering. They would be superior to civilian engineers on account of their service in the Navy. The provision would not give the Navy immediate relief in the shortage of engineering officers, as civilians are required to serve a probationary period of three years. It would be three years before they could qualify for engineering duty, and by about that time, under the bill passed at this session, there would be about 400 graduates from Annapolis to fill vacancies in the Navy. Another objection to the provision is that line officers would not take the post-graduate course in engineering if this special corps of civilian engineers were created. The engineering officers would be qualifying for this duty and there would be no occasion for naval officers to take the post-graduate course.

The bill takes care of the Marine Corps personnel question as is provided for in the Navy Department's Personnel bill. It creates three brigadier generals in the Marine Corps and fixes the number of Marine Corps officers at four per cent. of the enlisted strength.

The strength of the Hospital Corps is fixed at three and a half per cent. of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The Secretary of the Navy has been advised that the Naval Militia Pay bill as now pending in the Department has some features which will subject it to bitter attacks in Congress by those who are advocating complete Federal control of any military forces which draw pay from the General Government. The charge is made that the bill gives the Federal Government less control over the state troops than the provisions for the National Guard in the Senate and House bills now before the joint conference committees. What is known as "retainer pay" under the terms of the bill is given to all members of the Naval Militia regardless of their qualifications for service. Under the existing law it is required that to entitle a state organization to an appropriation made by the Federal Government it must conform to a certain standard of efficiency. The attention of the Secretary has also been called to the fact that while enlisted men of the Naval Militia are not to receive a retainer pay unless they shall attend a certain number of assemblies for drill instruction and target practice no such requirements are specified for officers. Any officer having a commission would be entitled to retainer pay. He is not required to be attached to any organization or to perform the duties of a commander. Objections are also raised to the pre-emption by the Militia of the term "United States Naval Volunteers." There is now pending in the House Committee on Naval Affairs a provision of the Naval Appropriation bill which gives this name to another naval force. If the Naval Militia bill passes in its proposed form only those who are in the state organizations would be entitled to volunteer for service in the Navy. It is argued that no such limitations should be placed on the sea force. As we indicated last week

the bill is too loosely drawn and it should be subjected to careful revision before it is submitted to Congress.

During the debate on the Army bill in the Senate Mr. Weeks, of Massachusetts, who is a graduate of the Naval Academy, had some discussion with Mr. Smith, of Georgia, and Mr. Vardaman, of Mississippi, on the subject of vocational training. The point was on the amendment submitted by Senator Smith, introducing vocational training in the Army. Mr. Weeks referred to an order for instruction that is enforced in the Navy, saying: "That it does not meet with approval is clearly shown by the number of times it has been modified since its original promulgation in order to meet with the many objections which officers have urged against it and to make it work with as little detriment to the Service as possible. I have no hesitancy in telling you that I think if a vote of the officers of the Service were taken you would find that they would be almost unanimous for the abolition of these schools." There is such a naval order as Mr. Weeks referred to, but he is mistaken in saying that it is "enforced." It is a dead letter, as any Navy officer would have told him, it having been found impossible to give the instruction called for without seriously interfering with the routine duty of the ship. Requirement for instruction on board ship is the product of civilian ignorance of naval conditions, and we hope those who are proposing to adopt a similar system in the Army will inform themselves as to the possibilities of carrying it into effect before they proceed further with it.

Secretary Daniels has ordered another examination for entrance to the Naval Academy this year, with a view to taking advantage to the fullest extent practicable of the recent act of Congress increasing the number of midshipmen and with the purpose of supplying the officers required for the ships of the new building program at as early a date as existing laws will permit. The examination is scheduled to take place July 27. By this means it is hoped to secure about 200 more midshipmen for this year's class. This would mean that when this year's class graduates four years from now the Navy will have at least 120 more officers than would be the case if such additional examination were not held. When the recent act was passed increasing the number of appointments of each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives from two to three it was realized that little time remained before the April examination to permit Senators and Members of the House of Representatives to select young men to fill the vacancies and at the same time allow sufficient time for the candidates to prepare for the examination. By holding another examination in July advantage will be taken of the new law to the fullest extent practicable to accomplish its purpose of providing more officers for the Navy.

It is to be hoped that a permanent change in the policy of the War Department is marked by its action in making public on April 27 General Funston's despatch as to Colonel Dodd's encounter with a band of Villistas, noted elsewhere. As we have previously mentioned, the War Department usually has not given out the names of the enlisted men that were killed or injured in an engagement, and has been tardy in giving out the names of officers killed or wounded. In the Navy Department not only the names of officers and enlisted men have been given out promptly, but their next of kin and home address have been announced. The War Department has advised the next of kin promptly, but it has not given these details to the press. This is not only legitimate news, but it is due to the friends of officers and enlisted men. Part of this neglect may be charged to commanding officers, but the authorities at the War Department should issue specific instructions that all such information be forwarded promptly to the Department. The policy of the Navy Department is to give to the press all commendatory letters written to officers and enlisted men. The Army would be more popular if the War Department would follow this course, and it would be of distinct benefit to the Service.

To facilitate the procuring of supplies needed for the Army in time of war the General Staff recommends that all articles of clothing and equipment be standardized, and that the designs ordinarily used by civilians or which can be turned out in great quantity from existing factories be adopted by the Army. The adoption of this policy would eventually result in changes in the uniform and equipment of the Army. The day of fancy uniforms is passing. The first step in this direction was taken when the khaki cloth was adopted, but even this does not fit into the plan of the War College. Eventually cloth will be adopted which is used in ordinary civilian clothes. The only difference will be in the dye used so as to give the uniform of the Army a distinctive color.

How well the United States is supplied with at least the financial sinews of war is shown in an editorial in the New York Times, which points out the statement of the Comptroller of the Currency showing that the aggregate resources of our national banks alone exceed by \$3,000,000,000 the aggregate resources of the great central banks of England, France, Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Japan; that the surplus reserves now held by our national banks are sufficient to give a further loan power of three billions or four billions of dollars should the growth and development of commerce, agriculture or industry call for so huge an enlargement of credit.

ARMY REORGANIZATION IN CONFERENCE.

Representative Mann's efforts to hold the Army Reorganization bill back from conference and secure consideration of the Senate's amendments to the bill on the floor of the House were overcome by action of the House on April 25, disagreeing to the Senate amendment and asking for a conference. The conference committee appointed to consider the bill is composed of Senators Chamberlain, Beckham, Broussard, du Pont and Warren; Representatives Hay, Dent and Kahn.

There were two motions made on April 25, to recommit the bill, one by Mr. London, the anti-militarist Socialist, and one by Mr. Kahn, of California. Mr. Kahn moved that the bill "be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs with instructions to that committee to report the said bill back to the House forthwith with a recommendation that the Senate amendment to the text of the bill be concurred in with the following amendment: 'Strike out all of said amendment except Section 2.' Mr. London's motion was voted upon and rejected; as a result, the bill was sent to conference without instructions. Had Mr. Kahn's motion been recognized as in order and passed the bill would have come before the House with the single subject of the "composition of the Regular Army" to be considered as a matter of difference between the two houses. This is in Sec. 2 of the Senate's amendment, which provides for sixty-four regiments of Infantry, twenty-five of Cavalry, twenty-one of Field Artillery, and the various corps and departments of the Army, and authorizes an enlisted strength of 250,000.

The making of Representative London stand out as the solitary opponent to the Senate provision authorizing a Regular Army of 250,000 men was brought about by a clever piece of parliamentary practice. Representative Kahn attempted to exercise the privilege of the minority by offering his motion, but the Democratic members of the House insisted that Mr. London, who had voted against the House bill, was the real minority. Thereupon the Speaker recognized Mr. London, who offered a simple motion to recommit, and as by agreement all the Republican members remained in their seats, the proposition was defeated by a vote of 248 to Mr. London's solitary affirmative.

The discussion in the House was of an unusually lively nature throughout the session. Representative McKenzie, who is in favor of a small Army, said that the only way to get the necessary number of men provided for in the Senate bill was to offer the enlisted men more pay, and that, if it were possible, he would offer an amendment providing that hereafter the enlisted men of the U.S. Army should receive \$30 a month. Mr. Anthony declared that this country stood in no danger of invasion by a European enemy. "This enemy in Europe, of which we hear so much," he said, "would be utterly unable to reach us for physical reason for at least a year after any declaration of war. In my opinion," he continued, "our most pressing need for troops to-day is upon the Mexican border, and what we really need more than troops in Mexico is a well defined policy on the part of our national Administration as to what we shall do in that country." Mr. Kelley declared that what we wanted to devote most of our resources to was the Navy rather than the Army, since there it would give us "the greatest measure of protection." In speaking for his own bill rather than for the Senate measure, Mr. Hay pointed out to the House the difficulty of getting recruits at present, and mentioned that "within the last six weeks just 4,669 men had been enlisted." On page 1116 of the present issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL we print figures showing that enlisting is proceeding at the rate of 4,000 monthly.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate on April 25 passed H.J. Res. 79, authorizing the Secretary of Labor to permit the South Carolina Naval Militia to use the Charleston immigration station and dock connected therewith.

The bill (S. 2544) to authorize the President to appoint John Q. A. Brett a first lieutenant in the Q.M. Corps was passed by the Senate on April 24. The original bill proposed to make him a captain. In a letter to the committee former Secretary Garrison said: "I regard the case of Pay Clerk Brett as an exceptional one, and believe that he is entitled to special consideration for the unusually arduous and intelligent work which he has performed. His unusually exact knowledge not only of the Quartermaster Corps, but of the other bureaus of the War Department as well, is personally known to me by reason of extremely important official work extending over several months which he has done under my immediate direction. Before this work was completed, and when his absence would probably have made it impossible of completion, his medical officers ordered him into the hospital. Realizing the serious situation that his absence would create, and entirely from a sense of devotion to duty, he continued at this harassing night and day work until it was finished, although to the serious prejudice of his health. Pay Clerk Brett is a highly educated, well bred gentleman. I doubt if there are half a dozen officers in the Army as well versed in all the details of the Quartermaster Corps."

A substitute for S. Res. 106 agreed to in the Senate on April 21 requests the Secretary of the Navy "to reopen and review the findings of the court of inquiry made in re Lieut. Roy C. Smith, formerly of the Asiatic Fleet, U.S.N., dated July 25, 1911, with the object of ascertaining whether these findings were based upon facts of established record, and to take and consider any additional evidence or facts which may be presented bearing on this case, and to render his findings on the whole record so made."

The Senate on April 20 passed S. 606, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to credit in the accounts of P.A. Paymr. James C. Hilton, U.S.N., \$6,033.61, being the amount stolen from United States funds by a person or persons unknown and charged against the accounts of James C. Hilton on the books of the Treasury Department.

The Senate on April 20 passed without amendment H.R. 4701, to establish in the War Department and in the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "The Army and Navy Medal of Honor Roll."

The Senate on April 20 passed S. 1162, amended so as to specifically authorize the President "to appoint Col. James Jackson, U.S.A., retired, to the position and rank of brigadier general on the retired list."

The Secretary of War submits a supplemental estimate of appropriation required for the service of the

War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, for camps of instruction for civilians, \$454,084.67. "Reports received from the several department commanders," adds Secretary Baker, "indicate that the maximum attendance at the camps will approximate 25,500."

Secretary of War Baker on April 22 sent to the House a report expressing opposition to the Tavenner anti-stop watch bill, which was about to be reported by the House Committee on Labor. The Secretary says that the bill would be unwise, and adds that "it would be a grave misfortune to the public and to the employees of the Government" engaged at the Watertown Arsenal if action prejudicial to the timing system were taken. He also condemns provisions in the Army Appropriation bill prohibiting the timing of employees in government plants. Secretary Baker explains that the system fixes a time limit for each piece of work and provides for the payment of a cash bonus to the workman who completes a task under the limit. "During the five years that the system has been in operation at the arsenal," he says, "neither the day wage nor the number of employees has diminished; but the amount of work done and the average earnings have increased in an important degree. The legislation which is being urged upon Congress is advocated by organized labor, which is opposed to the system for the essential reason that it is a speed up system. I cannot understand this charge as having any other meaning than that the work required of the employees by the system is unduly severe."

The Secretary of the Navy submits estimates of deficiencies in appropriations required by the Navy Department to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for prior years, amounting to \$1,996,031.41. In addition the enactment of the following provisions is recommended: The accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized and directed to allow the sums of \$3,636.16 and \$13.67, respectively, in settlement of accounts of Capt. Davis B. Willis, assistant paymaster, U.S.M.C., and Paymr. Clerk Leon L. Dye, A.A. Paymr., U.S.M.C., being amounts paid by them to officers of the 5th Regiment, U.S. Marine Corps, as actual expenses for sea travel while traveling on duty under competent orders with troops on board the United States naval transport Hancock from Aug. 14 to Nov. 16, 1914, inclusive. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to expend not exceeding \$2,500 from appropriation "Contingent Hydrographic Office, 1916," for reinforcing floors in building rented by Navy Department on New York avenue. The unexpended balances of appropriations for continuation of publication of an edition of 11,000 copies of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, are continued available until June 30, 1918.

INCREASE CADETS MILITARY ACADEMY.

The bill (S. 4876) to provide for an increase in the number of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy was agreed to in conference committee on April 26, the conferees adopting, with slight textual modification, the amendments of the House. The cadet additions authorized by the bill are to be made in four annual increments, and when all these have been made the cadets at the Academy will number 1,332. The first increment can be taken care of at the Academy without any material enlargements of the plant. The provisions of the bill as adopted follow:

That the Corps of Cadets at the U.S. Military Academy shall hereafter consist of two for each Congressional District, two from each territory, four from the District of Columbia, two from natives of Porto Rico, four from each state at large, and eighty from the United States at large, twenty of whom shall have been recommended as honor graduates of educational institutions, having officers of the Regular Army detailed as professors of military science and tactics under existing law or any law hereafter enacted for the detail of officers of the Regular Army to such institutions, and which institutions are designated as "honor schools" upon the determination of their relative standing at the last preceding annual inspection regularly made by the War Department. They shall be appointed by the President and shall, with the exception of the eighty appointed from the United States at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or territorial district, or of the District of Columbia, or of the island of Porto Rico, or of the states, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed: Provided, That so much of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. L., p. 1128), as provides for the admission of a successor to any cadet who shall have finished three years of his course at the Academy be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Provided further, That the appointment of each member of the present Corps of Cadets is validated and confirmed. Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint cadets to the U.S. Military Academy from among enlisted men, in number as nearly equal as possible, of the Regular Army and the National Guard between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years who have served as enlisted men not less than one year, to be selected under such regulations as the President may prescribe: Provided, That the total number so selected shall not exceed 180 at any one time.

Sec. 3. That, under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, the increase in the number of cadets provided for by this act shall be divided into four annual increments, which shall be as nearly equal as practicable and be equitably distributed among the sources from which appointments are authorized.

The War Department recommended that a number of cadets should be appointed from the Philippine Islands, but the committee took the ground that as the Philippine Islands are demanding independence the natives naturally would not care to enter West Point. The strangest feature of this proposal is that it originated with Resident Commissioner Quezon, who has been such an ardent advocate of the independence of the islands.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 178, Mr. du Pont.—Whereas the Act approved March 4, 1915, for the support of the Army provides that retired officers of the Regular Army who shall stand a satisfactory medical and professional examination for promotion as now provided for by law, shall be restored to the active list of the Army as supernumerary officers: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate as to the number of retired officers of the Regular Army who have applied for restoration to the active list of the Army under the above-mentioned act, as to the number who have passed the necessary examinations, and as to the cause of the delay in acting upon their cases.

S. 5752, Mr. Tillman.—Granting to the widow of Col. David Du B. Gaillard authority to place in his memory a tablet in the memorial amphitheater at Arlington, Va.

H.R. 14968, Mr. Davis, of Texas.—To make classifications for military and naval service; to promote preparedness; to provide for adequate and efficient national defense; to require that in all naval and military service of the United States, whether in time of peace or war, wealth shall bear and perform its proportional part of the service and that money shall be made to fight for its country the same as men.

H.R. 14992, Mr. Powers.—Authorizing the President to appoint Frank B. Lawson a first lieutenant in the Regular Army.

H.R. 15076, Mr. Nicholls, of South Carolina.—Granting to the widow of Col. David DuB. Gaillard authority to place, in

his memory, a tablet in the Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington, Va.

TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE.

A conference of the officers of the War College Division of the General Staff, U.S.A., with railroad and automobile men was held in the War College in Washington recently to discuss the subject of military transportation from the viewpoint of the civilians, engaged in either of the two businesses represented, aiding the military authorities in developing a military transport. United States Army officers at the conference included Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, Col. Charles G. Treat, Colonel Kennedy, Lieut. Col. William H. Johnston, Lieut. Col. George H. Cameron, Lieut. Col. William F. Martin, Lieut. Col. George P. Howell, Major Edward N. Jones, Major William D. Connor, Major Andrew Moses, Major Ralph H. Van Deman, Major P. D. Lochridge, Major Pierce, Major Palmer and Captain Kerth. Representatives of the automobile and railroad associations included Howard E. Coffin, chairman Naval Consulting Board Committee on Industrial Preparedness; Russell Huff, Alfred Reeves, John A. Wilson, S. D. Waldon, Henry Souther, A. G. Batchelder, G. C. Deihl, Samuel A. Miles, William M. Sweet, Coker F. Clarkson, W. G. Beseler, Fairfax Harrison and R. H. Aishton.

The War College has been working for years on transportation plans to be effective in the event of war. The purpose of the conference held with the automobile and railroad representatives was to formulate a complete line of procedure as soon as this can be done. The limitations set by the provisions of the United States statutes at this time were explained clearly, as well as some of the legislation contemplated, such as that proposed to be enacted in the form of the Chamberlain bill to provide for a motor truck reserve corps, the President appointing reserve corps subject to the orders of the War Department at any time in case of special emergency and for relatively short intervals in times of peace. It is thought that the motor truck corps would be under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster Corps, and the railroad transportation plans under the direction of the Engineer Corps of the Army. It is appreciated, of course, that modern mobilization plans are in view of the great war subject to relatively quick changes. No nation abroad has given up animal transportation entirely in war. New regulations of this government are being tried out in Mexico at present. In mobilization regulations current abroad, motor transport is divided broadly into two classes, consisting of heavy trucks and light trucks, respectively. Measure car automobiles and motorcycles are used extensively as well.

The automobile industry will appoint representatives to work on a national plan to be developed in detail. Ways and means must be had to form units of procurable machines and material. The automobile industry will, in the last analysis, have to supply the men to man the trucks as well as the trucks themselves. The number of trucks needed would depend on the length of haul rather than the number of men or the amount of supplies to be hauled. It is estimated that there is nearly a thirty per cent. saving operating trucks thirty miles a day as compared with horse haulage. The good roads authorities are hopeful that with the existing methods of state aid in forty different states, and the proposed Federal aid, there will be, in a short time, four or five roads across the United States in an east and west direction, and the same number north and south. There is good assurance that an adequate military transportation system will be established and maintained in this country inasmuch as the Government officials and the civilian authorities are working sincerely with due effectiveness to this end.

USE OF AUTOMOBILES IN WAR.

"Any intelligent person can see that at some time in the future animal drawn vehicles with an army will disappear." Such is the comment that appears in the report of the Army War College on motor transportation in campaigns. This report, which is based upon the reports of military observers with the armies in the European war, states that while there is an inclination on the part of the daily press to overestimate the value of motor transportation, the European war will make a radical change in the transportation systems for our own Army. Commenting on motor transports in the European campaign, we are told that "strategy has been affected by the altered conditions affecting the battle, and even the conduct of the action has been influenced. Along with the use of motor transport, which altered the aspect of warfare, both in countries with good highways and in those which lack them, comes a speeding up of the rate at which military operations can be conducted. The strategic mobility of troops has been increased, and this fact will bring about greater ease in the grouping of forces for battle. Indirectly motor transports promote the independence of troops of their lines of communications by facilitating the bringing up of supplies and by creating possibilities for concentration and movements which did not formerly exist. Commanders acquire thereby greater freedom of action."

No special type of motor trucks or automobile is recommended by the War College. The military observers report that the greatest success has been met with by employing in the theater of operations the type of automobile used by civilians. "In France," says the report, "no attempt has been made to use any particular type of either automobiles or motor trucks, but the government has taken what it could get from the principal manufacturers. As far as possible endeavor is made to have all the motor trucks of each army of the same make. Various American trucks have been found excellent in every way, and a light chassis for ambulances is rendering the best service. These can go where heavier vehicles in many cases could not pass and where they would only encumber the road. It seems to be generally conceded abroad that the trains corresponding to our field and combat trains should be horse drawn, while the division, corps and army trains are best constituted of motor transport. There are to be found some exceptions to this rule, but, generally speaking, the official reports are a unit in this respect."

Automobiles and motor trucks have not only been used in the European war to transport supplies, but to move troops. Infantry provided with them has frequently moved with greater rapidity than cavalry. Whole divisions of infantry are said to have been loaded into automobiles and rushed to reinforce a threatened portion of a line. Says the report: "One of a great number of uses of auto trucks to-day is to move troops promptly into a threatened sector of the line of trenches. In one operation each division had temporarily under its orders fifty auto trucks for moving troops. These

trucks were kept with the reserve. Each truck could carry twenty equipped infantrymen. By the use of these trucks within a very few minutes 1,000 men could be loaded and moved to the threatened point. With this load and moving at the rate of about twelve kilometers an hour it would not take long to commence throwing in reserves. These were only a few of the auto trucks that the army had. If the situation became more serious then additional trucks could be used for the same purpose. There is no question that in other theaters of war, when a war of maneuver has been carried on, these trucks have been used to carry troops on raids accompanying cavalry. The supply trains with cavalry have also been made up of the transports. The animal drawn army train or grand parks, except certain vehicles for artillery and engineers, have been entirely done away with, and their work done by the army automobile convoy.

The problem of keeping automobiles in condition for service has been solved in the European armies by establishing what is known as automobile parks. These parks are workshops in which the heavy repairs on machines are made. Ordinary road troubles are handled by chauffeurs or mechanics with simple tools and duplicate parts which are carried for the purpose. In some cases factories have been established where automobiles are practically rebuilt. In commenting on this feature of the motor transport the report says:

"Like many other features of the present war, the automobile parks are a new creation called for by the emergency of the situation. The number of automobiles of all kinds assigned to field armies varies according to conditions. This number averages not less than 2,500 per field army, including both passenger and freight autos. It is evident that with so large a number of machines constantly doing hard service there will be need for some organized and controlled scheme for repairs. This is the task of the automobile parks."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Covering operations reported April 20 to 27.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

An event of great importance was the landing in France of a strong reinforcement of Russian troops. The great flotilla of transports arrived at Marseilles on the afternoon of April 20. Not a word had been published anywhere regarding either the departure or the progress during their long voyage of this army. Opinions mainly agree that they sailed from the far off Siberian ports of Dalny, Vladivostok or Port Arthur. Their arrival at the French Mediterranean port points to the probability that they were routed by way of Suez. There has, of course, been no hint as to numbers, and it is not possible that so great a number could have been brought at one time as might turn the scale of the fighting in western Europe.

However, the route by which this contingent arrived remains open, and it is certain that the source from which they come is practically inexhaustible. With the advent of warm weather the northern European ports at Kola and Archangel will afford another route for transporting Russian forces to France. Russia can produce more men than she can provide officers to use them. Large forces of Russian soldiers under the direction of French military leaders will do good work, and as subsequently fleets arrive will increasingly make the weight of their presence felt. Here at last is a positive proof of Allied cohesion, something that has long been needed to convince the world that the great numerical superiority of that side was to be made use of. In the camp ready and awaiting them the Russians found the French had provided a Greek Orthodox church and a Russian newspaper, in which a leading article told of the Russian victory at Trebizond.

Parisian rumors tell of thirty-five transports, British, French and mainly Japanese, which made the voyage of 10,000 miles from the Manchurian coast within forty days. The troops are probably all infantry, and it may be guessed that they will number some 60,000 to 80,000 men, of which at least a good part have arrived. It has been common talk "heroic France is bleeding to death." At last we have a transfusion of blood. A second contingent of Russian troops arrived at Marseilles on April 25.

In the Verdun sector the offensive has this week been mostly on the side of the French. West of the Meuse near Le Mort Homme the French won back a trench lost ten days ago.

There has been a terrific bombardment of the French positions on Hill 304 and at Avocourt. On the northern outskirts of Caurettes Wood (between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres) the French captured a trench with four officers and 150 men. Fierce hand grenade fighting has continued for days in this sector. The battle has continued with great intensity about Le Mort Homme, where the Germans have suffered severe losses in repeated attacks, and French counter-attacks have likewise failed with great loss. The Germans succeeded in making some progress southeast of Haucourt and west of Le Mort Homme.

In renewed fighting in Caurettes Wood the French broke into a German communicating trench with hand grenades and captured one officer and twenty-nine men.

East of the Meuse, northwest of the Pond of Vaux, parts of certain trenches were taken from the Germans in night assaults, and ten officers and 230 men with several machine guns were captured. South of Douaumont, in Caillette Wood, a French attack reached a salient in the German trenches. Heavy losses were suffered in this effort. Between Thiaumont Farm and the Pond of Vaux the Germans made a strong attack, gaining a foothold in trenches north of the Pond, from which they were later expelled by vigorous counter-attacks. In the sector south of Haudromont Wood the French in an attack rescued some wounded French prisoners and captured twenty Germans. French efforts to recapture the stone quarry south of Haudromont have all been repulsed. At Les Eparges a German mine was exploded.

The Belgian report tells of continued bombardments, especially in the Dixmude sector. French batteries have shelled German field works near Westende and Steenstraete.

There has been heavy fighting on the British front in Belgium, where the Germans attacked at several points near Ypres. They captured 600 meters of British trenches on the Ypres-Langemark road north of Ypres, and nearly connecting with German successes late in February southeast of Boesinghe. One officer, 108 men and two machine guns were captured. East and south of Ypres detachments which penetrated British trenches were later expelled, except at St. Eloi (south), where they held two craters. In the last two months the German lines have moved in closed to Ypres on the north, east and south, but in a strong counter-attack

the British regained all of the trenches along the Ypres-Langemark road. This success is credited to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

On the British front mining operations have been in progress about the quarries and south of Givenchy-en-Gohelle, also near Etricourt, Souchez, Hulluch and Givenchy. South of Arras there have been trench and mortar fights. Near Thiepval a British night raid upon German trenches yielded thirteen prisoners and inflicted severe casualties in dugouts, into which bombs were thrown. South of La Bassée Canal strong English detachments failed to dislodge the Germans from craters which they had occupied, and at Givenchy-en-Gohelle the Germans captured the craters of both a British and a German mine, which were exploded simultaneously. They captured some prisoners and machine guns in this fighting.

South of the Somme the French artillery concentrated a heavy fire upon German trenches near Fransort and Hattencourt, south of Chaulnes. A German patrol was repulsed with loss when it attempted to enter a French line on the Plateau of Paisy. After artillery preparation French troops captured a small wood south of the Bois des Buttes (region of Ville-au-Bois), but later this attack was repulsed and the Germans took sixty prisoners and one machine gun. At this place the French took four officers and 154 men prisoners with three guns.

In Champagne there has been a decided lull, but the French artillery executed a concentrated fire on German artillery stations in the Dormoise Valley.

In the Argonne a French mine destroyed some German subterranean works and the infantry occupied the rim of a crater made by a German mine explosion at Hill 285, Haute Chevauchee. There were brisk fights at Vauquois and La Fille Morte, where both sides are mining and counter-mining. German positions have been shelled in Cheppy Wood.

In the region of St. Mihiel a French long range gun has bombarded the station of Vigneulles les Hattencourt.

In Lorraine the German works in the Leintrey sector have been thoroughly shelled. A strong German attack against a French salient at La Chapelotte after a temporary success was completely repulsed with very severe losses.

In the Vosges the French captured a small field work near Bonhomme. Northeast of Celles after careful preparation the Germans captured first and second line trenches, while small detachments penetrated to and blew up shelters in the third line. Eighty-four prisoners and two machine guns were taken.

British airmen have been very busy and there were twenty-nine air combats on one day. A German seaplane was sunk off Zeebrugge and two German machines driven to earth back of the German lines. On the same day French airmen destroyed four German aeroplanes. French bombing squadrons dropped twenty shells on German bivouacs near Azannes and Villers-les-Mangiennes, northeast of Verdun. On the night of April 23-24 French air squadrons threw a number of heavy shells on the railroad station at Wyfwege, in Belgium. On the same night another squadron dropped twenty-one shells and eight incendiary bombs on the railway station at Longuyon, as well as five shells on the station at Stenay. A British biplane was shot down east of Arras and the two officers were captured. When a German aeroplane was shot down near Ploegstreet both pilot and observer were killed.

An Aviatik, having lost its way, landed within French lines near Rosières (Guise) and two officers were captured. A German aeroplane in flames fell north of Four de Paris, and another brought down near Vauquois was the ninth victim of Sub-Lieutenant Navarre. French air squadrons on the night of April 26 dropped numerous shells on German camps and depots at Etain, Damvillers, Briailles, Conflans, Rethel and Mezieres. The same night another air squadron heavily bombed various places in the region of Roye, Villers-Carbonnel and Biaches Bridge.

More than two miles up in the air over Zeebrugge a French aeroplane fought a Zeppelin at 3 a.m. on April 26. The aeroplane dropped nine incendiary shells and is thought to have damaged the airship.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the Riga sector German light and heavy artillery has bombarded the Russian position at the Uxkull bridgehead. Artillery duels continue at Jacobstadt.

In the Dvinsk sector the Russians suffered a costly repulse in an attack near Garbunovka, northwest of Dvinsk. Since then there has been an intermittent bombardment of this village, as well as Ginovka.

The Postawy sector reports no fighting whatever, and the great Russian assault between Postawy and Lake Narocz has apparently succumbed entirely.

In Galicia the Russians repulsed an attack in the direction of Popovagora.

An aeroplane squadron from General von Bothmer's army dropped a number of bombs on railway buildings at Tarnopol. Later the Russians found a German aeroplane destroyed by fire south of Novo Alexinie. Russian airmen threw thirteen bombs on the station southeast of Friedrichstadt and German airmen bombed Dvinsk.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

The news from Rome tells of large concentrations of Austrian troops in the Tyrol. Whether these are intended for an attack upon Italy or held in reserve to check the long anticipated Italian offensive is uncertain.

In small outpost encounters in the Upper Astico and Sugana Valleys and on the Upper Cordevole the Italians captured forty prisoners and a machine gun.

In the Sugana Valley, west of the Larganza Torrent, the Austrians attacked in force on April 21, but were checked by the Italian artillery and a strong counter-attack. In the Tonale Zone on the night of April 22 the Austrians made three unsuccessful attacks upon the Italian works defending the pass. Austro-Hungarian troops have reoccupied a supporting point on the ridge northwest of the summit of Col di Lana and are holding it against counter-attacks. The summit, which was captured by the Italians a week ago, is under strong artillery fire.

On the Isonzo front Austrian detachments were repulsed in attacks on Italian trenches on the Mrzli, in the Monte Nero zone.

At Zagora, above Gorizia, the Italian artillery destroyed Austrian entrenchments and compelled the defenders to abandon the position.

On the Carso the Italian artillery started a fire in the inhabited center of San Martino del Carso. Another severe battle has been fought for the positions east of Selz. After winning part of the trench line the Austrians were again driven out with the loss of six officers and 127 men prisoners and two machine guns. Severe artillery fire drove the Italians out of part of the captured positions.

An Austrian aeroplane dropped bombs on Bassano. Several Caproni (Italian) aeroplanes dropped sixty

bombs on the Austrian hydroaeroplane station near Trieste. Although subjected to a heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns the squadron returned unharmed.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

Italian forces are said to have occupied Thanassi, Fagheon and Kiorka, high points in the region of Avlona. Heavy artillery is being placed in strong defensive positions.

German troops have blown up ten bridges on the railway connecting Dobertiza, Doiran and Gievgli, near the Greco-Serb frontier.

There were successful raids by French aeroplane squadrons on German camps at Negotin and Pardovica, in Serbia. Bombs were dropped on the barracks in Gievgli, the supply station at Strumitza and the camp at Padagasi. German airmen attacked French camps along the Vardar Valley and also raided the entrenched camp of the Allies at Saloniki. On April 26 French and German aerial squadrons fought a battle in the air near Monastir. A German machine of the Albatross type was shot down and two others compelled to descend. German positions near Doiran and Gievgli were bombed by French airmen.

It is believed that the German forces in the Balkans were greatly reduced and the troops sent to the Verdun front. Two divisions are known to still remain in the Vardar Gorges with about 25,000 Bulgarians and a considerable force of Austrian infantry and artillery.

OPERATIONS IN ASIA AND AFRICA.

In Armenia the three Russian armies are co-operating to push a rapid campaign toward the west, with Baiburt and Ezringan as immediate objectives. Later news of the events at Trebizond make it clear that the Turks did not attempt a defense after the Russians, by effecting a landing on the coast, threatened the flanks. The town was uninjured and some 6-inch guns were taken. In the rearward skirmishing seven Turkish officers and 190 men were captured. A stubborn battle was fought at the village of Senagirnagabanhanlari, in the region of Aschkala.

South of Bitlis there has been a battle in the direction of Sert, about ninety miles east of Diarbekir.

The Turks continue to hold their own in the Tchornuk sector, which is the only place where they have succeeded lately in withstanding the Russian attack. A Russian attack was repulsed and one officer and sixty men captured.

Allied warships continue to bombard the island of Kuesten, near Smyrna, at intervals, and aeroplanes dropped bombs on Phocaea, a suburb of Smyrna.

In Mesopotamia the relief of Kut-el-Amara appears hopelessly remote. News that part of the Turkish population has left the town and entered the Turkish lines indicates that the food question is becoming acute. In a British report of the battle on April 17-18 the number of Turks killed is estimated at 3,000, and the total British casualties, killed, wounded and missing, are said to be less than the number of Turkish dead. A Turkish report of this battle, which was at Bestissa, on the right bank of the Tigris, claims the British casualties exceeded 4,000. They captured one major and two other officers with some soldiers and fourteen machine guns.

On April 19 a British division renewed the attack upon advanced Turkish positions near Bestissa, but after a severe battle with bayonets they were driven back. On April 22 the British attacked at Felahie, on the left bank of the Tigris, and here, too, were defeated. The Turkish reports claim the British losses in these battles reached several thousand.

In Baluchistan two British officers were killed by Rind tribesmen at Mand. The assassins were killed by soldiers belonging to the Mekran Levy Corps.

In Egypt the Turks are again active. One of their aeroplanes flew 200 miles across the desert to El Kantara, on the Suez Canal, where bombs were dropped on a British camp. A detachment of camel riders surprised a British cavalry patrol near the canal and killed seven men. The others retreated. On April 23 a force of 500 Turks attacked a British post in the Quatia district at the village of Duediar. The arrival of reinforcements gave the victory to the British, who captured twenty-eight and killed seventy of their assailants. At the same time 3,000 Turks with three guns attacked Quatia village, from which they drove out a force of British yeomanry after a severe engagement. On the following day the Turkish camp at Quatia was heavily bombed by eight British aeroplanes. Quatia is only twenty-five miles east of the Suez Canal, and the news of this fighting is the first indication that there were large organized Turkish forces so near to the great waterway.

In Africa the British expedition into German East Africa continues to progress. Lieutenant General Smuts, the commander, reports that mounted troops have attacked and captured Umbugwe (or Kothersheim) and Salanga. The Germans in some force were encountered near Kondoa Iranga on April 17 and the fighting there was still in progress when the despatch was sent, but later news told of the capture of this town, from which the German forces retreated in the direction of the Central Railway.

NAVAL NOTES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

An audacious raid was made by a mixed German squadron on the seaside resort of Lowestoft, England, 100 miles northeast of London, and also attacked Yarmouth under cover of darkness about 4 a.m. April 25. The official announcement from the British Admiralty states that the enemy ships consisted of a cruiser squadron, accompanied by light cruisers and destroyers. The local naval forces engaged it, and in about twenty minutes it headed for Germany, chased by British light cruisers and destroyers. On shore two men, one woman and a child were killed and nine slightly wounded. Two British light cruisers and a destroyer were hit, but none were sunk. A late report says that the British vessels engaged consisted of two light cruisers and one destroyer. Despite the heavy guns employed by the enemy ships, the damage, according to the British report, was relatively slight. A convalescent home, swimming bath, the pier and forty dwelling houses were extensively damaged, while some 200 dwelling houses were slightly damaged (presumably at Lowestoft). Fire was opened on Great Yarmouth at the same time. Here the damage was one large building seriously damaged by fire and another building slightly damaged by shell fire. The German official account states that during the raid on the two British ports German warships sank the fishing steamer King Stephen and captured her crew. This is the steamer which some time ago refused to rescue the crew of the Zeppelin L-19, which had dropped into the North Sea. It was also announced that a destroyer and another scout boat aside from the King Stephen were sunk, and that on one of the cruisers attacked a

serious fire was observed. "Military buildings and fortifications," the German report claims, were also damaged. During the operations two Zeppelins were pursued by naval and land machines over sixty miles out to sea. Bombs and darts were dropped, but apparently without serious effect. An aeroplane and a seaplane attacked the German ships off Lowestoft, dropping heavy bombs. Four enemy submarines also were attacked by bombs. One seaplane came under a heavy fire from the hostile fleet, but the pilot, although seriously wounded, succeeded in bringing his machine safely back to land. "It is regretted," says the report, "that one pilot is reported missing. He ascended during the Zeppelin raid earlier in the morning and appears from reports to have attacked a Zeppelin off Lowestoft at about 1:05 a.m. He has not been heard from since." Seventy bombs were dropped by the Zeppelins off Norfolk, a few miles north of Lowestoft, the War Office announced. No one was killed, but one man was injured. The navy raid of April 25 is the first time a German squadron has appeared off the English east coast since the bombardment of Scarborough and other English coast towns Dec. 16, 1914.

The attempt of Germans, aided by some revolutionary Irishmen, to land an expedition in Ireland to aid in stirring up a revolution there, resulted in failure. The official announcement for military reasons goes very little into details, and briefly says: "During the period between the afternoon of April 20 and the afternoon of April 21 an attempt to land arms and ammunition in Ireland was made by a vessel under the guise of a neutral merchant ship, but which in reality was a German auxiliary, in conjunction with a German submarine. The auxiliary sank and a number of prisoners were made, among whom was Sir Roger Casement."

According to a statement made by one of the German Admiralty Staff on April 21, the newspaper story that the French captured a German submarine which had sunk the steamship *Sussex* is absolutely untrue. "We know which submarine the French have. It was trapped some time after the *Sussex* episode and had nothing to do with the *Sussex*. We have no confirmation of the report that the commander and crew of the submarine were saved, but hope that this is the fact."

The German Admiralty announced on April 27 that the British submarine E-22 had been sunk by German naval forces. The announcement also says a British cruiser of the *Arcturion* class was struck by a torpedo from a German submarine.

The destruction of a German submarine by a British trawler off the north coast of Scotland is described by Dutch newspapers. According to the accounts, the submarine had halted two Dutch steamships when a trawler appeared and killed with its first shot four men who were standing on the deck of the submarine. The trawler then sank the submersible with a second shot. The entire action lasted less than ten minutes. The papers say the submarine was of the latest and largest type and carried a crew of sixty, all of whom were lost.

An Amsterdam despatch of April 25 reports that several British warships, accompanied by destroyers and other vessels, bombarded Zeebrugge and the German batteries at Heyst, Blankenberghe and Knocke on April 24. The bombardment was one of the heaviest since the beginning of the war, and also of the longest duration. The damage done at Zeebrugge is said to have been enormous. British aircraft, it is said, threw bombs on German batteries. In connection with the Zeebrugge operations the official British communication issued concerning the aerial raids by the British air corps, aided by Belgians, says, on April 23, in spite of most inclement weather, a bombing attack was carried out by our naval aeroplanes upon an enemy aerodrome at Mariakerke. The machines were heavily fired on, but succeeded in returning safely. As far as could be observed, good results were obtained. One British fighting machine attacked an enemy aeroplane and it was last seen close to the ground and out of control. The morning of April 24 a further attack was carried out against the same objective in co-operation with our Belgian allies. A large number of bombs were dropped. A heavy fire was encountered by all of the machines. There were no British casualties. The results obtained appear to have been very good. The same day a British aeroplane attacked an enemy seaplane about five miles off Zeebrugge. The enemy pilot was killed. The machine dropped, the enemy observer falling out while the machine was still at a height of 3,000 feet. The hostile seaplane crashed into the sea and sank.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. *Porter* was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, April 17, 1916.

The *Duncan* has been assigned to duty with the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, and to temporary duty with the Third Division of that organization.

The L-3 was placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., April 22, 1916.

A Fifth Division, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, has been organized, consisting of the L-1 and L-3, with the *Bushnell* as tender. The L-2, L-4 and M-1 will be assigned to this division as soon as delivered and commissioned.

The *Arcturion*, now en route from Port Arthur, Texas, to Guantanamo, will proceed from the latter place to Port Arthur, Key West, Charleston and thence to the Norfolk Yard.

The *Neptune*, at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to proceed to Cristobal and return to Hampton Roads via Guantanamo.

The Fourth Division, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, the K boats, will leave Pensacola on April 26 for Hampton Roads via Key West. The division will remain at Hampton Roads until about the 12th proximo, when the division will proceed to the New York Yard for docking and overhaul.

The *Charleston*, now at San Diego, has been detached from duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet and assigned to duty with the Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, as the relief of the *Severn* as tender to the First Division. The vessel has been ordered to proceed from San Diego to Cristobal to assume her new duties.

The *Chicago* has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

The *Caesar*, at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to proceed to the Charleston Yard.

The *Florida* and *Utah*, at the Norfolk Yard, will leave about April 30 for New York for a stay of about two weeks.

The *Perry* was placed in ordinary April 26, 1916.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur B. Keating, U.S.N., who has been dropped from the Navy as a deserter, has been

borne on the Navy Register as "Disappeared Aug. 6, 1914; whereabouts unknown." He was born in Maryland July 14, 1879, and was appointed Sept. 19, 1896. He had a total sea service of ten years and four months and a shore duty of seven years and five months. His last sea duty was aboard the *Arkansas* at Vera Cruz, Mexico. Charges of a serious character, it is understood, had been made against him, and he had been ordered to remain in his quarters pending court-martial. At first it was thought he had fallen overboard and had been drowned, but later it was learned that he had gone ashore at Vera Cruz and had escaped.

A \$5,000,000 shipbuilding plant to be located on the Delaware River at Chester, Pa., has been organized by the Sun Oil Company of New York city. Actual construction work on the two types of vessels to which the company will confine its plans—10,000-ton tankers and freighters—will begin in May. The concern will merge with the old firm of Robert Wetherill and Company, Inc., now located at Chester. Its plant will be utilized for the construction of engines, boilers and other machinery. Two thousand five hundred men will be employed and it is expected the first ship will be completed by Aug. 1. Among the officers and stockholders of the new company are J. Howard and Joseph N. Pew, Marcus Hook and Senator W. C. Spruill, of Chester; Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, S. M. Vauclair, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; E. V. Babcock and Leonard Replogle, formerly of the Cambria Steel Company.

Over a thousand soldiers and men of the crew of the Chinese steamer *Hsin-Yu* were lost when the steamer sank after a collision with the cruiser *Hai-Yung* April 23 south of the Chusan Islands. The steamer, acting as a transport, was taking troops to Foochow. The collision occurred in a thick fog, and only one foreign engineer, twenty soldiers and nine sailors out of six foreigners and over a thousand soldiers and members of the crew were saved.

A detachment of U.S. marines left the navy yard, New York, April 20, to take charge of the largest wireless plant in the world at Sayville, L.I. This plant, which is owned by a German company, has maintained almost uninterrupted communication hitherto with Berlin and Nauern, Germany. Another detachment of marines was ordered from Philadelphia, to Tuckerton, N.J., where the powerful German transatlantic wireless station is located. The station at Tuckerton is owned by the Goldschmidt Company, a concern with headquarters in Berlin. The German station is at Hanover. The Tuckerton wireless tower is more than 800 feet in height and the plant is one of the most complete of its kind in the world. The sending of marines to this station is a precautionary measure.

Mr. Simon Lake, it is announced, again has taken a progressive step in submarine boat construction. Patents for new buoyancy and collision protectors were granted to him under date of April 6, 1916, by the U.S. Government. In the patent, application for which was made in August, 1914, Mr. Lake through his attorney, Mercer D. Blondel, set forth many new and novel claims, chief among which are features of greater freeboard, greater metacentric stability, and extraordinary increase of buoyancy. It is likely that through the adoption of the newest of his inventions submarine conning towers, which heretofore have been the cause of much resistance when speeding beneath the waves, will be displaced to a great extent. Sighting above the surface would be done through a periscope, which would fold back when the vessel is submerged. Naval constructors declare this invention is one of the foremost that have been devised during the last decade.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Eight British aeroplanes bombarded the hostile camp at Quatia, in Egypt, near the Suez Canal, it was announced officially April 25. The camp was destroyed, and the hostile troops, the aviators reported, apparently began to withdraw from that district.

Since the outbreak of the war 3,117 non-combatants have lost their lives in maritime disasters due to mines or to submarines of hostile nations, according to the announcement of Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, in the House of Commons April 18, 1916. Of these 1,754 were seamen, 188 fishermen and 1,175 passengers.

In order to lengthen the daylight working hours and thus lessen the necessity for artificial lighting, the German Federal Council has issued a decree ordering that all clocks in the Empire be set ahead one hour on May 1.

Following the lead set by the German government recently, the French Chamber of Deputies has passed a measure authorizing the Cabinet to advance the legal time by one hour during the period of the war. This differs from the German rule, which did not set a limit on the duration of the act. In common with the German law, the French one is put into effect to advance daily activities during the daylight hours and thus economize in the use of coal and gas.

In the month of March, according to an official French report, thirty-one German aerial machines were brought down by the French airmen, nine of which descended in flames or crashed to the ground within the Allied lines, while twenty-two were brought down in the German lines. Twelve of the latter came down in flames, and ten descended in headlong spirals. Moreover, four German machines were brought down by special guns. Against this total of thirty-five German machines destroyed in March aerial casualties of the Allies amounted to thirteen machines lost, as follows: One French machine brought down in Allied lines, and twelve French machines brought down in the German lines.

A new steel helmet for the protection of British troops on the firing line is being issued at the rate of 50,000 a month. Advantage was taken by the designers of the experience gained from the use of the French helmet or casque, and faults which had developed in the latter were remedied. The British helmet is a round cap of the hardest steel, with a narrow "lip" back and front, and designed with a much lower pitch than the French type. It is perfectly smooth, having no flutings or projections for bullets or fragments of shrapnel to strike against. Ingenious devices have been employed to obtain both a good fit and a comfortable one. Inside the dome of the helmet are fixed a number of rubber studs, to take up the shock of a blow struck from any direction. They come between the helmet and its double lining of felt

and wadding. The wadding comes next to the head of the wearer and covers it closely, so that if a bullet should penetrate the steel cap and inflict a scalp wound the wadding will act as a dressing. The helmet is secured on the head by means of a stout chin strap.

Of sixty British soldiers recently discharged from a London hospital as no longer fit for service, twenty-two were marked down by the examining medical board as suffering from chronic tuberculosis. All insisted that they had been lung-sound when they enlisted, and it is difficult to believe that the examining officers in any country, no matter what the national exigency, would enroll tubercular recruits. The only answer, according to the British experts who are canvassing the subject, is that modern trench warfare, with its terrible exposure to extremes of heat and cold under the most unhealthy conditions, is bound to cause an excess of pulmonary complaints among men who are not up to the strain.

A correspondent of the New York Times in referring to General Roques, the present French Secretary of War, says: "He is cool, deliberate and undemonstrative; a clear thinker and a businesslike organizer. He possesses traits which in many ways resemble characteristics of General Joffre, his lifelong friend. He served under General Joffre in 1888, in Admiral Courbet's expedition to Tongking, French Indo-China. He was again associated with General Joffre in Madagascar at the time of the construction of the great Diego Suarez harbor. The appointment of General Roques is well received by the press, which characterizes him as a bold and skilful soldier, with no political leanings and with a knowledge of administrative methods, obtained during past service in the War Office, which is expected to make him acceptable to the officials there."

"Our positions in Gallipoli presented a military situation unique in history. The force held a line possessing every possible military defect. Complete evacuation was the only wise course, as an advance could not be regarded as a reasonable military operation." With these words Gen. Sir Charles C. Monro, commander of the British expeditionary forces at Gallipoli, sums up the reasons for the withdrawal of the Allies' army in his report published in the last issue of the official *Gazette*. He reviews the situation presented when he arrived at Gallipoli and describes "the appalling cost to the nation involved in embarking on an expedition with no base for the rapid transit of stores and personnel." He pays a high compliment to General Birdwood and all engaged in the evacuation and also explains how he urged the French commander, General Serrail, to withdraw from Serbia.

An unexpected result of aircraft fighting is reported by the Cairo correspondent of the *Allahabad* (India) *Pioneer* in connection with the fighting in Egypt. "The Bedouins do not seem to like our aeroplanes at all," he writes. "Our airmen follow them up persistently, and every now and again bomb a party with disastrous effects. During the last fight they were most useful and very much discomfited the Bedouins, who, under the direction of one or two Turkish officers, tried to bring them down with guns they had brought with them, but they elevated them too much, with the result that when they were fired the guns went over backwards. The Bedouins are still not quite sure whether they prefer to be bombed by aeroplanes or crushed by their guns. Both appear to be equally productive of casualties."

In strongly advocating the selection of officers for promotion in the British army to higher command from among those who have served at the front in the present great war, rather than from among officers who have had no practical experience in warfare under the present conditions, the *United Service Gazette* of London says, in part: "Service at the front up to a captaincy should carry double the seniority of service at home. Surely three months in the trenches provides as valuable a training for the task of beating the Boche as six months in England! Should not active service under trying conditions be rewarded? It should not be possible for the impression to be prevalent that it pays to do one's soldiering as long as possible in Great Britain. Secondly, the holder of a permanent commission should not be penalized, but should be equal in seniority to all permanently commissioned officers of the same date whether Sandhurst men or not, and senior to all temporary subalterns of the same date. We must encourage effort and reward efficiency. At present we do the opposite with lamentable results. Is there no one in high place able and willing to understand the situation and to amend the present unsatisfactory regulations? Is the Secretary of State for War, with his life-long experience, powerless to insist on such justice being done? If so, what is the use of retaining a soldier in this ordinarily political appointment? Influence will not beat the Germans, but efficient commanders will undoubtedly achieve that object. We want leaders, not figureheads, to see us through the present grave crisis."

How conservation of metal is encouraged in the German army is described by the London correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore, India, in a recent issue of that journal, which became best known to Americans through the fact that Kipling began his career as a writer on its staff. A portion of the field memorandum issued by the German General Headquarters touching on economy and the rewards for thrift says: "Troops when moving to the rear from the trenches are directed to be in extended order and to search as they walk for French rifle bullets, which being made of a copper alloy are of special value to the German munition factories. For each two pounds of spent French bullets so recovered a reward of ten pfennigs is given, and when one considers the tons of bullets fired every day from the French lines there is money to be earned by their recovery. The bodies of the French 75 mm. shells fired into the German lines are also recovered whenever possible, and five pfennigs are paid for each. They are sent to the engineer park to be constructed into projectiles for German trench mortars. The greatest prizes for the German soldiers are the bases of the big English and French shells with their thick copper bands, the reward for such being computed by weight."

The effect of the unusual character and force of gun fire on the nervous systems of men at the front and of similar results from wounds in the head were the subjects of discussion at a meeting in Paris early in April of the *Société de Neurologie*, at which were present representatives from all the military centers for neurological work in France. Great Britain and Italy were also represented at the conference. According to the correspondent of the *London Times*, "the whole session was devoted to a series of the discussions, each of which ended in the formulation of a number of practical conclusions. M. Pierre Marie spoke of the difficulty in determining what course to pursue in regard to soldiers who had been wounded in the head, but had suffered no grave injury of the brain. Many speakers pointed out that these men were 'unstable' and might become a source of weakness at the front. Their memory

was often weakened, especially for orders. They were liable to develop headache and become sleepless, also easily tired. The conclusion was that these men should be watched on duty for three months at least before returning to the firing line. M. Pabinski showed some remarkable cases where a purely functional paralysis had led to changes in the tissues of the affected limb which could not be removed by suggestion. He earnestly implored that these patients should be sent in an early stage to the nearest neurological center in order to give them a chance of being cured. M. Vincent described from personal experience at the front the nervous conditions arising from the discharge of large quantities of high explosives as in the missile of a mine thrower and on the springing of a mine."

A charge by armed motor cars across the Egyptian desert and the taking of a camp defended by one gun and two machine guns, as the result of this attack, is a novelty of warfare reported by the British War Office, as printed in the London Times. The action took place on March 14, and was under the command of the Duke of Westminster. The British forces in Egypt had been conducting a campaign in Western Egypt and after taking Sollum, the enemy force retreated twenty-five miles still further west, where it was discovered encamped, by British aeroplanes. The train of armored motor cars were ordered out in pursuit, and after traveling twenty-five miles along the Derna road the enemy was seen in camp a mile south of the road. Direction was immediately changed and all but two of the cars advanced in line across the desert, the two detached cars going a mile further westward along the road before turning southward. As the British cars approached the Arab camp one gun and two machine guns were brought into action by the enemy, but the whole gun teams were shot down while the cars were still 400 yards away. The cars dashed into the camp, scattering the enemy, who was pursued for ten miles. The chase was then abandoned on account of the danger of the petrol supply giving out. When the cars were concentrated in the enemy camp again, it was found that all his artillery had fallen into the hands of the British force, this amounting to three guns, nine machine guns, with twenty-four spare barrels, some forty revolvers and a large quantity of ammunition. The armed motor car force included eight officers and thirty-two others, of which only one officer was slightly wounded. The enemy's casualties were fifty killed.

In an article in Broad Arrow, of London, Mr. John Leyland, answering his own question, "What Are the Germans Preparing at Sea?" says, in part: "There has been much speculation as to what the Germans have been doing at their shipyards during the war. That they have built submarines in considerable numbers we know, of which many have perished; while the activity of the rest is mostly in the Mediterranean. Some of them have reached Trieste by rail, and have been put together at the Stabilimento Tecnico there. The Germans must by this time have completed the battle cruiser Hindenburg, which was launched Aug. 1, and two battle-ships, which were building severally at the Howaldt Yard, Kiel, and the yard of Schichau, at Dantzig, were due for completion in the spring of 1916. These three ships belonged to the program of 1913, in which year they were laid down; and we know nothing of the ships of subsequent years, except that a battleship was put in hand at the Germania Yard, Kiel, in 1914, in which year also a battle cruiser was provided for. These must be already well advanced. But German shipbuilding resources are on an enormous scale, and we may be sure that they have not been idle. They have probably been employed, inter alia, in building commerce destroyers of a special swift class, with good armament and some protection. What else they have been engaged on we do not know, though possibly the Admiralty may be informed."

Premier Asquith announced at a secret session of the British Parliament on April 25 what the men of England must do to prevent general conscription in the British Isles. Unless 50,000 voluntary recruits are forthcoming within the four weeks ensuing from the date of the announcement and a minimum of 15,000 weekly until 200,000 is reached there will be general conscription in Great Britain. The Premier also stated that enlistment had fallen short of the military requirements of the country; that the government has decided to prolong to the end of the war the service of the time expired men; to empower the military transfer of territorials to any unit in which they are needed; and to render exempted men liable to service immediately on the expiration of the certificate of exemption. With a view to ultimate addition to the forces the government proposes the conscription of youths under eighteen on Aug. 15 as they reach the age of eighteen.

THE NAVY.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 24, 1916.
Promotions in the Navy.

Ensigns Alfred T. Clay and Jay K. Esler to be lieutenants (junior grade) March 7, 1915.
Ensigns Eugene P. A. Simpson, Herbert G. Gates, jr., and Alexander W. Loder to be lieutenants (junior grade) June 8, 1915.
Asst. Naval Constrs. Robert B. Hilliard and Lee S. Border to be naval constructors March 24, 1916.
Gun. Alvin E. Skinner to be a chief gunner Dec. 21, 1915.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

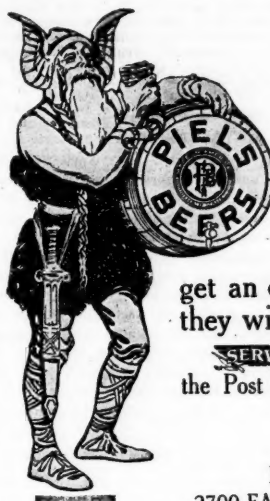
Culgoa, sailed April 24 from Port au Prince, Haiti, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Neptune, sailed April 24 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Colon.

Supply, arrived April 25 at Guam.
Benham, arrived April 25 at Newport, R.I.
Brutus, arrived April 25 at the Norfolk Yard.
Caesar, arrived April 25 at the Norfolk Yard.
Colorado, arrived April 25 at San Diego, Cal.
Duncan, arrived April 25 at Rosebank, N.Y.
Mars, sailed April 25 from Hampton Roads for Colon, en route Pacific coast.

Milwaukee, arrived April 25 at the Mare Island Yard.
San Diego, arrived April 25 at the Mare Island Yard.
Arethusa, sailed April 26 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Port Arthur, Texas.

Charleston, sailed April 26 from San Diego, Cal., for Panama.
Columbia, Worden, Macdonough, K-1, K-2, K-5 and K-6, sailed April 26 from Pensacola, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va.
Maryland, sailed April 26 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.

McCall, arrived April 26 at the Philadelphia Yard.
Pebble, arrived April 26 at the Mare Island Yard.
Sterett, arrived April 27 at Key West, Fla.



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Whipple, arrived April 24 at Mazatlan, Mexico.
Winslow, arrived April 27 at the New York Yard.
Tennessee, arrived April 27 at Panama.
Chattanooga, sailed April 27 from San Diego, Cal., for Topolobampo, Mexico.
Montana, arrived April 27 at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Yard.
Tennessee, arrived at Cristobal April 28.
Proteus, arrived at Nagasaki April 28.
Maryland, arrived at San Francisco April 27.
Whipple, sailed from Mazatlan for San Diego April 27.

G.O. 194, MARCH 10, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that the Mackenzie is hereby stricken from the Navy Register.

G.O. 195, MARCH 15, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

The name Tennessee is assigned battleship No. 43. The name of the armored cruiser Tennessee will be changed to Memphis on May 25, 1916.

G.O. 196, MARCH 22, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

1. The name of battleship No. 40, which was assigned the name California in G.O. 112, is changed to New Mexico.
2. Battleship No. 44, now under construction at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., is assigned the name California.

G.O. 197, MARCH 25, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

The Department has received with gratification a letter from the Department of State, dated March 4, 1916, transmitting a copy of a letter addressed by that department on the same date to the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, a paragraph of which reads:

"I cannot too strongly recommend that officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States may be made available for service in Haiti, not only because I am convinced that the purpose of the treaty would be most advantageously carried to a successful completion by them, but particularly on account of the fact that by their excellent behavior and considerate bearing they have gained the confidence and esteem of the Government and people of Haiti, toward whom this Government has now assumed great responsibilities and obligations."

The Department takes much pleasure in expressing, through the medium of this General Order, its warm appreciation of the excellent services recently rendered in Haiti by the officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 198, MARCH 25, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Makes numerous changes in G.O. 143, of July 10, 1915, mostly relating to aeronautic duties.

C.M.O. 37, NOV. 13, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Mare Island, Cal., May 25, of Lieut. (J.G.) Kinchen L. Hill, U.S.N., and found guilty of culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty. He was sentenced to lose forty numbers in his grade, but the court, in view of the inexperience of the accused under the extraordinary conditions of the full power trial, recommended him to the clemency of the revising power.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a lengthy review of the proceedings said, in conclusion: "The department, after most careful consideration of the matter, remits the loss of numbers adjudged in this case, but in so doing reiterates that the accused was clearly guilty as charged, that there is nothing in the record which commends him to clemency, and that the action remitting the sentence is intended as the most emphatic expression of the department's disapproval of the injustice which would be done by punishing this accused while his senior, who was his accomplice in the eyes of the law, and upon the evidence was even more guilty, is permitted to escape."

C.M.O. 7, MARCH 9, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. of Lieut. (J.G.) Herbert A. Jones, tried Feb. 11, 1916, on board the U.S.S. Oregon, at San Francisco, Cal., and found guilty of the following charge:

Charge.—Culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty (one specification alleging loss of a confidential publication).

Sentence.—To lose 100 numbers in his grade. This case was noted in our issue of March 18 last, and the sentence was approved.

C.M.O. 8, MARCH 9, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Ensign Robert D. Kirkpatrick, U.S.N., tried Feb. 11, 1916, on board the U.S.S. Oregon, at San Francisco, Cal., and found guilty of the following charge, the specification of which was proved by plea:

Charge.—Culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty (one specification alleging loss of a confidential publication).

Sentence.—To lose 100 numbers in his grade. The sentence was approved. The case was noted in our issue of March 18 last.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 21.—Major J. F. McGill detached Naval Prison, Mare Island; to duty staff of commander, 2d Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. J. M. Salladay and 2d Lieut. H. Schmidt detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Oklahoma when commissioned.

Second Lieut. J. L. Doxey detached Marine Barracks, San Diego; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.
Second Lieut. T. A. Secor detached Naval Magazine, Hingham; to command Marine Detachment, Naval Powder Depot, Dover, N.J.

APRIL 27.—Major P. M. Bannon detached Florida; to duty on staff of commander, Battleship Squadrons and First Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Second Lieut. J. A. Gray detached Marine Barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

APRIL 21.—Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds preparatory orders to Northern Division rescinded.
Third Lieut. J. F. Farley, jr., detailed to engineering duty on Seminole.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. P. R. Smith assigned to duties of junior line officer on Seminole.

APRIL 22.—Second Lieut. W. N. Derby detached Pamlico; to Itasca; subsequently to Academy.

Second Lieut. T. G. Klinger detached Gresham; to Pamlico.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. M. R. Daniels detached Itasca; to take temporary charge of Academy.

Third Lieut. F. J. Gorman detached Pamlico; to Itasca; subsequently to Academy.

Third Lieut. G. U. Stewart detached Thetis; to Snohomish.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Effective aid was rendered by the Coast Guard cutter Seminole in fighting the flames in a fire which partially destroyed the plant of the Chadbourne Lumber Company, in Wilmington, N.C., April 24. The fire, which originated in the boiler room and entailed a loss of \$50,000, for a time threatened the Clyde Line terminals and hundreds of dwellings, the high winds carrying the burning embers several blocks and starting small fires.

The McCulloch, which is conveying the Thetis, was 900 miles from San Francisco, according to last reports.

The Onondaga sailed from Hog Island for Norfolk after destroying the wreck of the H. N. Burrow.

The Comanche left Port Aransas, Texas, April 26 to deliver small arms and test signal torch at Brozos Station.

On April 25 the Tuscarora left Milwaukee to assist the steamer Logan, ashore in the vicinity of Manitowish Islands.

An open boat from the schooner Carolina Gray was picked up by the Seminole on April 19. No occupants in the boat. Passed wreckage in the same vicinity consisting of beams and knees.

Repairs to the Bear completed, the cutter returned to anchorage off San Francisco.

It has been decided to test the availability of aeroplanes as Coast Guard Service auxiliaries in locating derelicts and vessels in distress. A high-powered aeroplane will be used by the Coast Guard at Norfolk to answer calls from distressed vessels. It will be used as a scout to guide cutters to wrecked ships. A bill to give the Coast Guard Service a number of aeroplanes and establish aeroplane stations is now before Congress.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—One of commission. South Baltimore, Md.
ANDROSCOGGIN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

BEAR—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.
ARCTIC—Capt. C. S. Cochran. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

COMANCHE—1st Lieut. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler. Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.

ITASCA—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison. South Baltimore, Md.

MACCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett. New York.

MANNING—Capt. S. B. Winram. Seattle, Wash.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N. New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

OSSIPEE—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Portland, Me.

PAMLICO—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Halifax, N.S.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Neah Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Mobile, Ala.

TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Halifax, N.S.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Unalaska, Alaska.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Maccoun. Baltimore, Md.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 25, 1916.

The Easter hop on Saturday evening was very large and a brilliant affair, many young ladies coming up to the post for the hop and week-end; Mrs. Williams received with her son, Cadet Williams. Mrs. Stearns, sr., Miss Rosalie Stearns, and Miss Margaret Gove, of Denver, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns.

Miss Grace Commiskey, of Brooklyn, sister of Capt. Archibald Commiskey, U.S. Cav., has been the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Catts for several days. On Tuesday Mrs. Catts had a few ladies in to meet Miss Commiskey at tea. Miss Schofield, daughter of Colonel Schofield, of Washington, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for the hop and over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Frey, of New York, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody. Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson's guests for the hop were Miss Margaret Buffington and Miss Nellie Haig, sister of Dr. Chester Haig, M.C.

Mrs. Hilton, of Washington, was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Coburn; on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Coburn entertained at dinner for Mrs. Hilton, Major and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy and Lieutenant Russell. Miss Marie Muecke, of New Rochelle, is spending a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. Conard. Capt. and Mrs. Carter had as guests for the Easter hop and week-end Mrs. Dugald Jackson, Miss Jackson and Mr. Dugald Jackson, jr., of Boston, and Miss Margaret Schofield, of Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Downing's guest was Miss Harriet Woolverton, of Valatie, N.Y.

Lieut. and Mrs. Putney have visiting them Mrs. Putney's sister, Miss A. S. Grumman, of Milford, Conn. Colonel Smith entertained at dinner on Thursday for Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mesdames Chaffer, Morrison, Bubb and MacMillan. Mrs. Benuchemin, of Sorel, Canada, and Mrs. H. Dubuc, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Vauthier over Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Catts had dinner on Wednesday for Captain Peyton and Lieutenant Wise.

Capt. and Mrs. Rethers' guest for a fortnight is Miss Kauffman, niece of Captain Rethers; on Sunday afternoon Mrs. Rethers entertained with a cadet tea for Miss Kauffman. Dr. Moomaw, of New York, and Mrs. Schmelz, of Virginia, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley for the week-end. Miss Palmer, of Vassar, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Lieutenant Selleck has visiting him his mother, Mrs. Selleck, and his aunt, Mrs. Mount. Capt. and Mrs. Coburn's guests at dinner on Saturday were Miss Wilbur, Mrs. Hilton, Lieutenant Hayes and Cadet Parks. Miss Charlotte Jadwin, of Vassar, was the guest of Miss Vera Kreger for the hop and over Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Miner's guest was Miss Louise Hicks, of Smith College.

Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood and Lieutenant Lockwood were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eckels at dinner on Easter Sunday. Miss Dorothy Hayes is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Timberlake. Janice Conard gave a pretty Easter party on Saturday afternoon; her guests included the Misses Helen Manley, Marjorie Bell, Frances Simonds, Mary Hobbs, Mildred Franke, Betsy McAlister, Masters Pat Carter, George Francis and Merritt Patten, Walter Drysdale and Fritzie Mayer. Mr. Clifford Hurlburt, of the Springfield training school, visited Lieut. and Mrs. Putney recently. Mrs. Buckley, of Washington, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Torrey.

Mr. A. C. Hall, of Stamford, Conn., spent the week-end with his brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison. Miss Janie Knowles and Miss Ida Curtis were guests of the Misses Townsley for the Easter hop. The tea-dance after the baseball game on Saturday was well attended; Mesdames Lockwood, Stuart, Downing and MacMillan poured.

Mrs. Fieberger gave a bridge party on Easter Monday for Mrs. Godfrey and Mrs. Harrington, sr., and for Mesdames Gordon, Lockwood, Robinson, Rethers, Dunwoody and Frey; prizes were won by Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Rethers. Mrs. Perrine and Miss Perrine were among the Army people at the hotel for the hop and week-end. Lieut. Edward S. Kelly was a recent visitor at the post.

The Reading club made a pilgrimage on Thursday afternoon to Constitution Island, the home of the late Miss Anna B. Warner, who many years had held a Bible reading for the club on Maundy Thursday. Extracts from Miss Warner's writings were read. The Sewing club met last week with Mrs. Townsley, this week with Mrs. Stuart; the Tea club met on Easter Monday with Mrs. Stearns; the Monday evening club with Col. and Mrs. Stuart.

The organist, Mr. Frederick C. Mayer, and the cadet choir gave an excellent program of special music on Easter morning at the chapel. The choir sang a composition by Sumner Salter, "The Strife is O'er," which was dedicated by the composer to the organist and choir of the Cadet chapel, U.S.M.A. Bishop Burch, of New York, confirmed a class of cadets and young girls and preached the Easter sermon. Before the morning service a quartet of brass instruments from the band played Easter hymns and carols from the chapel tower.

The Army nine lost in the game with Springfield Training School on Saturday, 5 to 2, and did not seem to be up to their usual form. Coffey, the cadet substitute pitcher, was hit hard, while Kingman, of the visitors, was too much for the Army batsmen until the ninth inning, when he passed four men and forced in one of the Army's runs. The game was played on the grass parade ground, which was not improved by bad weather.

In Wednesday's game a shakeup in the Army team resulted in a victory for the cadets. They defeated Seton Hall, 7 to 1, and hit the ball hard, Gerhardt and Coffin excelling in this line. Sarska's pitching was effective during the six in-

nings he worked, as was Morrill and Coffey, the Army men who succeeded him. Coffin's play at second base was a feature. The cadets were aided greatly in the scoring by poor work in the field by the Jersey men, but their own fielding was not above reproach. The Army players were: Gerhardt, 3b.; Patterson, Darbee, 1.f.; Mitchell, r.f.; Coffin, 2b.; McNeill, c.; Krahenbuhl, Britton, 1b.; House, s.s.; Brigham, McBride, c.f.; Sarska, Morrill, Coffey, p.

The cadet second nine defeated Manual Training School of Brooklyn in a game on Saturday by 4 to 0.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 27, 1916.

The corps of officers and instructors at the Naval Academy are very busy with the entrance examination papers of over 1,300 candidates who recently took the tests. It is expected that the results will be announced about May 1.

The naval electrical engineering experiment station here has shipped to the new engineering laboratory of Johns Hopkins University a quantity of air-measuring apparatus, which will be tested by the station staff with the electric air meter of the university. It is expected that the results will be of great value to manufacturers and users of blowers.

The new baseball stand on Worden field will seat 4,000. Extra seats will be provided for the Army-Navy game.

Ensign Kendall Preston, U.S.N., is visiting his mother here. Miss Evelyn Zane, daughter of Rear Admiral A. V. Zane, U.S.N., is here on a visit to Mrs. Preston.

The former Adjutant General of Maryland, Charles F. Macklin, has received his commission as commander of the Maryland Naval Brigade and will take steps to build up the organization, which now numbers 200 men. Commander Macklin is a graduate of the Naval Academy. Lieut. T. L. Gatch, U.S.N., is here on leave, the guest of Mrs. Robert B. Dashiell. Mrs. James G. Field and little daughter have returned home from a six weeks' visit to Dallas, Texas, where they were guests of Mrs. Field's family.

Forty-five young Chinamen, students at different colleges and universities throughout the country, who have been attending the first annual conference of Chinese students in America, held in Baltimore, visited Annapolis and the Naval Academy on Saturday and were shown every courtesy by the authorities of the Naval Academy. In the afternoon the visitors watched the baseball game between the Naval Academy and Lehigh and were much interested in the work of Yap, third baseman of the Lehigh nine, who is a Chinaman from Honolulu. He contributed to a Lehigh victory by his slashing batting.

Lehigh won by 8 to 1, Yap contributing three clean hits, including a double, two of them bringing in runs. Blodgett, the best Academy pitcher, was hit hard and also struck three opposing batsmen, an unusual thing for him. He gave way to Kennedy in the sixth, the latter pitching an excellent game to the finish. Connolly made the only run for the Navy. He came to the bat after two men had struck out in the ninth and drove the first ball pitched down the third base line for a home run.

The University of Virginia won from the Naval Academy in a field and track meet Saturday afternoon by 66 to 56, the outcome being very doubtful until toward the close of the program. Vosbury and Withers, both Navy, alternated in the first and second places in the dashes, but Wilson, Virginia, won both hurdles. Points were very evenly distributed until the weight events were reached, and here Virginia took all the points but one third place and secured a lead which a victory in the relay could not overcome. Barker, Virginia, was first in all of the weight events. In the relay Ericsson, Navy, secured a lead of about ten yards over Minor, Virginia, and this was about maintained by the other local runners. No records were broken, though Barker did three inches better than the local figure in the shot-put.

The Naval Academy twelve won from Harvard by 6 to 3 Saturday afternoon in one of the fastest and most interesting, and also one of the roughest, games which has ever been played here. For ten minutes after the opening there was no scoring; then Wead broke the ice for the Navy. Persons, who was by far the best of the Harvard players, followed, and Wead and Solberg followed for the Navy. Nash scored for Harvard shortly before the half ended. Persons's second goal tied the score at the opening of the second half, but two goals by Wead and one by Solberg gave the midshipmen a decisive victory. Both teams were fast and aggressive, but the Navy had better stick work and a far better system of attack. Harvard was weak in passing and catching.

The Princeton tennis players overwhelmed the representatives of the Naval Academy Saturday, taking four straight strings in singles and two in doubles. The midshipmen took but two sets during the match. Joy, N.A., succeeded in making a start against Coffey, of Princeton, but lost the other two sets. After losing a love set to Knox and Riker, of Princeton, Slocum and Callaghan, the "plebe" players, won one by 6 to 4, but won but a single game of the rubber set.

In the baseball game on Wednesday the midshipmen won from Trinity, 8 to 1, securing two of their three hits in the first inning when Ferris, of the visitors, was wild. He passed three batsmen in that inning, and Murray, who later played a steady game, made a costly overthrow of first. Kennedy pitched seven innings for the Navy and made a good showing.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 19, 1916.

Battery F, 3d Field Art., left on Monday for Baltimore, Md., where they will remain for two weeks, instructing Capt. W. F. Johnson's Militia battery, which was organized this winter. The officers with the battery are Lieuts. Joe R. Brabson and Charles L. Kilburn.

A number from the post attended the informal dance held at Washington Barracks on Friday. Major and Mrs. William P. Wooten, of the barracks, received the guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. George Thurber, Mrs. Victor M. Whitteide, Miss Griffin, Capt. Archie Miller and Capt. Charles G. Harvey. Mrs. William Cline Borden entertained at luncheon Friday for thirty guests, those from the post being Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, her daughter, Mrs. Charles Stockton, and Mrs. Charles T. Menoher. Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan has returned from Front Royal, Va., where she was the week-end guest of Mrs. Edward A. Sturges.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Carter and Mrs. E. W. Sells, of "South Castle Farm," Leesburg, Va., were visitors on the post last week. Capt. George A. Parington and Lieut. Charles W. Foster left Monday with Troop A, of the 2d Cavalry, for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where they will attend the instruction camp for Militia.

Mrs. Lewis Foerster and her sister, Miss Taucher, entertained Thursday at the Army and Navy Club with dinner in honor of the officers of the 2d Cavalry. A number from the post attended the dance Monday evening given at the Congressional Club. Mrs. Henry T. Bull entertained at dinner on Saturday at the Chevy Chase Club in compliment to her brother-in-law, Mr. James A. Bull, and Mr. Thomas Evans, of Philadelphia. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell and Miss Carolyn Nash.

Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan has as her guest Mrs. W. Cope, of Omaha, Neb. Mrs. Charles G. Mortimer has as her guests Mrs. John J. Kingman and small daughter. Mrs. William J. Glasgow and Miss Carlotta Glasgow motored to Baltimore on Sunday.

Mr. James A. Bull and Mr. Thomas Evans, of Philadelphia, left Sunday after spending several days with Mrs. Henry T. Bull. Mrs. Sidney Burleson and Miss Lucy Burleson were guests Sunday of Mrs. Richard C. Burleson and her mother, Mrs. John Walker. Mrs. James McCloskey, who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. Manus McCloskey, has left for New York.

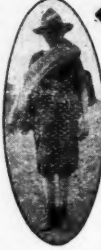
Mrs. David H. Scott had as week-end guests Miss Harvey Smith and Miss Young, of Trinity College. Mrs. Powers, of

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Richmond, Va., has been the guest for the past week of Mrs. John Walker, mother of Mrs. Richard C. Burleson.

Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman entertained at tea Tuesday in honor of the members of the Missouri delegation to the D.A.R. Congress. Mrs. Aultman was assisted in receiving by Mrs. E. E. Hickok, Mrs. William Van Duzer, Miss Katherine Van Duzer, Mrs. Charles G. Mortimer, Miss Rose Greeley and Miss Gertrude Greeley.

Mrs. Gustave Lukesh entertained on Tuesday at a bridge party and tea in honor of Mrs. Gustav J. Fieberger, of West Point, at her quarters at Washington Barracks. Among the guests were Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler, Mrs. William D. Connor, Mrs. John Hodges, Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman, Mrs. John Kingman, Mrs. W. H. Holcombe, Mrs. Douglas Weart, Mrs. C. F. Williams, Mrs. Charles G. Mortimer, Mrs. Will Paint and Mrs. George P. Howell. Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, Mrs. Virgil Peterson and Mrs. Leo J. Dillon presided at the tea table. Those on the Washington polo team, which is participating in the polo tournament being held on the field at Potomac Park, are Col. Charles Treat, K. Legare, Hugh Legare and Capt. Nelson Margetts.

FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., April 24, 1916.

Capt. D. F. Maguire is on duty again after a few days' illness. He and Mrs. Maguire motored to Syracuse on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Walling and Mrs. Crain were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Welty for bridge on Monday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Walling were Syracuse visitors on Wednesday, when Lieutenant Walling was a guest and principal speaker at a luncheon given by the Optimist Club at the Onondaga, his subject being "Army Organization."

Mrs. Charles F. Crain has as house guest her nephew, Mr. Joe Moller, of New York city. Mrs. Crain entertained at dinner on Saturday for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth, and Mr. Moller and for classmates of her daughter in the Oswego High School. Lieutenant Murphy and mother entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Welty at bridge on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. O'Leary, wife of Battin, Sergt. Major Frank O'Leary, underwent a serious operation at the Oswego City Hospital last Friday, from which she is rapidly recovering. The Sergeant Major has been on sick report for a fortnight, suffering from neuritis, but is now on duty again. Corp. S. G. Enders, Q.M.C., received his promotion to the grade of sergeant-clerk last Monday and left for Fort Slocum, his new station.

The enlisted men of the battalion gave a farewell dance in the post gymnasium on Wednesday evening for Sergeants Bracken and Steele, of Company C, who were recently transferred to the 1st Infantry and left Thursday for Fort McDowell, Cal., en route to Honolulu.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., April 21, 1916.

The 8th Company left April 6 for their new station at Panama. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas and Lieut. and Mrs. Hardigs accompany the 8th Company. Mrs. Reeder, with her three children, Russell, Fritz and Julia, also sailed on the New York boat. Mrs. Reeder will visit her sister, Mrs. Willford, at Fort Menroe before she leaves for San Francisco, to sail with Captain Reeder on the July transport for station in Honolulu. As the 8th Company left Fort McKinley on the Government boat for Portland, the entire garrison was at the dock to bid them good-bye. The volunteer band turned out for the first time and played until the 8th left the post. Mrs. Reeder received many presents from her friends; among them a camera, given by the pupils of the Sunday school that she has directed for several years. Capt. and Mrs. Reeder are very popular and their departure is regretted by all.

Chaplain Kangley and his nieces, the Misses Shea, gave a dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. John Hood and Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton. On Saturday their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hartman Butler, Miss Butler, Lieutenant Cecil and Mr. Wade Gatchell. Mrs. George E. Turner, of Fort Preble, has returned from a few days' visit in Boston. Mrs. Cook, of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, at Fort McKinley. Mr. Cook will come in a few days for a short visit. Capt. and Mrs. Jewell had Captain Reeder for their dinner guest on Wednesday.

Mrs. Finley's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Klauder, will arrive in a few days for a visit at Fort McKinley. Mrs. Bennett, of Fort Levee, was taken quite ill while spending a few days at the Lafayette hotel in Portland, and had to return to her home under care of a trained nurse. She is much better now and will be out in a few days.

The officers and enlisted men of the 50th Company, in full dress uniform, attended the stirring moving picture, "The Battle Cry of Peace," at the Jefferson theater on Wednesday afternoon.

Lieutenant Cherrington gave a dinner on Saturday at Fort Preble for Lieut. and Mrs. Hess. Col. George W. Gatchell was the guest of Lieutenant McCaskey for luncheon on Thursday.

Major Miller and his sister, Miss Miller, had dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, Mrs. Widdifield, Colonel Maudin and Lieutenant Cherrington. Dining with Capt. and Mrs. Garcia, of Fort Levee, on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Hess. Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey are being congratulated upon the arrival of a little daughter Saturday morning. The 50th Company presented Mrs. McCaskey with a beautiful basket of flowers.

Captain Goodfellow gave a dinner at Fort McKinley the evening before Mrs. Reeder's departure. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Mr. Thomas, of Boston, and Capt.

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and Mrs. Floyd Kramer. Hartman Butler, jr., celebrated his sixth birthday with a party for fifteen of his young friends on April 10.

Major Kephart and his mother, Mrs. Kephart, on Tuesday had as dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. S. S. Winslow, Chaplain Kangley and the Misses Shea. Miss Dorothy Holmes, of Pawtucket, and Miss Florence Scott, of Oak Lawn, R.I., are guests of Misses Gladys and Mabel Gatchell, daughters of Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell.

A fire was discovered in the post gymnasium Saturday morning and was extinguished after doing considerable damage. The bowling alleys, which had just been repaired, suffered a little from water. The soldiers did some splendid work in stopping the fire in Deland Park from spreading to the numerous summer cottages nearby. One house and shed were burned and the trees and grass were burned over a long stretch of ground.

The 50th Company, of Fort Levett, defeated the Ottawas from Portland in an exciting game of baseball on Sunday. The score was 3-2. The 49th Company, of Fort Williams, defeated the Ottawas Wednesday, 11-7. Lieut. Rodney H. Smith played with the 49th Company.

NARRAGANSETT NAVAL STATION.

Narragansett Bay, Newport, R.I., April 18, 1916.

At the Torpedo Station Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Kimball, U.S.A., retired, with their son, are visiting Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. S. Freeman. Mrs. Margaret Eliason and Miss Eliason spent Holy Week with Paymr. and Mrs. Eliason, returning to Brooklyn, N.Y., on Easter night. Mrs. Alfred G. Howe and daughter have returned from their annual visit to Key West, Fla., where they were guests of Mrs. Howe's mother, Mrs. John H. Gregory.

Mrs. Stark gave a tea on Wednesday for the officers and ladies of the station. Mrs. John K. Robison has Miss Howe as her house guest. Lieuts. L. D. Causey and R. M. Elliott, jr., spent two days in New York assisting at the wedding of Lieut. Scott P. Macfarlane. Mrs. Lung entertained the children of the station at her cottage on Easter.

Mrs. Walter Howe, who is making her home now with her son, Lieutenant Commander Howe, has greatly improved in health in the last few weeks. Mrs. Madison, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Z. H. Madison, of New York, is visiting in New York city for several days. Mrs. Kirby Smith entertained two tables of auction bridge on Monday in honor of the bride-to-be of the Training Station, Miss Constance North Metcalfe. Mrs. Stevens, wife of Lieut. L. M. Stevens, of the War College, and Mrs. Giles, wife of Lieut. W. J. Giles, also of the War College, won the prizes. Miss Metcalfe later was surprised with a miscellaneous shower, this being the fourth shower this very popular young woman has been tendered. The guests were Mesdames Kaufman, Baker, Puleston, Howe, Stark, Thompson, Stevens and Giles. Mrs. Baker and Miss Metcalfe presided at the table, where delicious refreshments were served. Lieut. and Mrs. W. D. Puleston had dinner Monday for Miss Constance N. Elets and Ensign Wilder Dupuy Baker, other guests including Lieut. and Mrs. Stark, Dr. and Mrs. Kaufman, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Kirby Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Giles and Lieutenant Causey.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 23, 1916.

Comdr. and Mrs. G. L. P. Stone and children spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. M. B. Willett. Lieut. S. M. Decker's mother is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Decker. Mrs. Robert Moore, of Delaware City, N.J., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Eugene Reybold. Mrs. G. A. Nugent gave a bridge-luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames A. J. Smith, F. H. Lincoln, R. P. Reeder, F. E. Williford and E. P. Tignor. Mrs. Lincoln won the prize. Lieutenant Boyd's mother is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd.

The garrison turned out on Wednesday to say good-bye to the 41st, 69th, 166th and 168th Companies, which left, under command of Lieut. Col. D. W. Ketcham, to establish a camp of instruction at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Lieut. G. A. Wildrick accompanied the troops and will be the adjutant of the camp. These companies will remain away until August.

Lieut. C. O. Schudt entertained at luncheon Wednesday for little Miss Julia Reeder, Frederica Williford, Master Russell and Fritz Reeder. On Thursday Mrs. M. B. Willett had tea at the Chamberlin for her guest, Miss Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Armstrong, of Annapolis, Md., are spending Easter with their daughter, Mrs. B. C. Gildart.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Reybold gave a dinner Friday for Mrs. Moore, Lieuts. and Mesdames Koenig, Haines and Green. Miss Mildred Glines, of Providence, R.I., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Buttgenbach. Lieut. C. O. Schudt gave a dinner Friday for Mrs. R. P. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Williford. The following post people attended a dinner given at the Chamberlin Saturday by Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Groome, Mr. McGowdin, Col. and Mrs. A. N. Stark and Mrs. W. L. Little.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson had dinner Saturday for their guest, Mrs. Gibson, and for Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr, Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Gildart and Lieutenant Bowen. The following little children were christened on Saturday by Chaplain Pruden: Winifred Amelia Koenig, Cherie Seaman, Franklin Bell Reybold, Edward Ralph Haines, John Lyman Haines, Marion Stockton and Robert Long.

Mrs. C. F. Harrison, of Washington, is the guest of Mrs. J. W. Gulick for the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Wallis gave a dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain, Lieuts. and Mesdames Buttgenbach, Warner and Bender. Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Green gave a dinner Sunday in honor of Miss Glines and for Miss Smith, Lieuts. R. Walsh and D. S. Lenz-

ner. Capt. and Mrs. Percy Bishop are guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Brigham.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr gave a supper Sunday for Mrs. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Seaman, Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson. Major W. L. Little has gone to Fort Oglethorpe as surgeon of the camp of instruction. There were many dinner parties at the Chamberlin Sunday evening. At one table were Dr. and Mrs. Tignor, with Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Miss Smith. At another Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Warren and Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Meneeley. Mrs. G. A. Wildrick and Captain Austin dined with Capt. and Mrs. S. G. Shartle.

The post baseball team on Sunday afternoon played the Buffalo team of the International League. The leaguers won by 15 to 0.

Mrs. H. N. Coates is the guest of Mrs. A. H. Sunderland. Mrs. M. C. Elroy and Mrs. Myers are visiting Mrs. C. C. Carson.

PENSACOLA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., April 17, 1916.

Mrs. Kirk was hostess at bridge April 10, her guests being Mesdames Holcombe, Wyke and Hoskins. Mrs. Corput, of Fort Pickens, was the guest of Mrs. Babcock April 11. Entertaining in honor of Mrs. McCune, who leaves with her husband, Lieut. M. McCune, in the near future for Panama, Mrs. Morse gave a luncheon at her home. Those present were Mesdames Wyke, Kennedy, Armstrong, Babcock, Hickok and McCune, of Fort Barrancas, and Mesdames Jouett and Corput, of Fort Pickens.

Lieut. and Mrs. McCune were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hickok April 15. Mrs. Holcombe was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy for dinner April 16. Mrs. Kennedy entertained with bridge April 12, her guests being Mesdames Davis, Holcombe, Wyke and Kirk. The prize was won by Mrs. W. C. Davis.

Mrs. D. T. Swihart was hostess to the Wednesday afternoon sewing club of Fort Barrancas. Mrs. George Barnett, wife of General Barnett, was the inspiration of one of the most beautiful teas of the season when Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Mustin threw open their beautiful home at the navy yard to town and Service society April 13.

Packed up and ready to march aboard the Army transport Kilpatrick the 15th Company, Coast Art., which has been on duty for sixteen years at Fort Barrancas, will shortly leave for service on the Panama Canal, relieving men who have been on the isthmus for some years. The Kilpatrick sailed Sunday, April 9, from New York, having on board four companies of Coast Artillery from as many forts situated along the Atlantic.

Mrs. Beele, of New Orleans, and small daughter are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hickok and will spend several weeks at Fort Barrancas. Spending several days with Lieut. and Mrs. Hoskins is Mrs. Jemison, of Birmingham, Ala., mother of the latter. A bridge-luncheon was given April 5 in her honor by her daughter. Those present were Mesdames Davis, Wyke and Holcombe.

A monster aeroplane, one which will attain a speed of 100 miles an hour, cross the Atlantic in thirty hours and carry a crew of men almost as large as a small ship, is being built by the Burgess Company at its works at Marblehead, and as soon as completed will be sent to the Navy Aviation School at Pensacola. It is one of the twenty that will be constructed for the Navy Department. Each will be equipped with 1,000 horsepower engines. The Secretary of the Navy has instructed Capt. H. C. Mustin, commandant of the navy yard and aeronautic station at Pensacola, to proceed with the work of extending the area of the yard. This will necessitate the destruction of portions of the towns of Woolsey and Warrington, which have grown up on the naval reservation in the vicinity of the navy yard. It is owing to the rapid expansion of the aviation branch of the Service that more territory is considered necessary.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 25, 1916.

Mrs. Charles G. Harvey left Tuesday for Washington to join Captain Harvey, on temporary duty at Fort Myer. Miss Nancy King arrived from Montreal, where she is a pupil at the Sacred Heart Convent, on Friday, to spend the Easter holidays with her father and mother, Capt. and Mrs. E. L. King. Capt. A. B. Cox left Wednesday for Fort Bayard, N.M. The Red Cross workers met with Mrs. William C. Rivers on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Robert W. Strong is visiting her parents in Cleveland, Ohio, during Lieutenant Strong's absence in Washington.

Capt. E. C. Jones, M.C., returned last Thursday from Philadelphia and New York, where he spent a short leave. The infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Bartlett is ill with measles. Lieut. Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf., on duty at the University of Vermont, was a visitor in the post last Tuesday. Mrs. Crofford, of Memphis, Tenn., the winter's guest of her sister, Mrs. Buchanan, left last Wednesday, with Mrs. Buchanan, for New York, where they will spend a week, going thence to Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Wade entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mesdames Baer, W. H. Smith and Romeyn. Some weeks ago new ambulances and wagons for Ambulance Company and Field Hospital No. 6, stationed at this post, were received. Last week several car loads of mules arrived for these organizations and are quartered in Troop B's stables, where they will be quarantined for two weeks. This practically completes the transportation of these organizations and they expect to leave next month for camp at Tobyhanna, Pa. Chaplain David L. Fleming returned from Plattsburg last Saturday. Major Guy H. Preston arrived Sunday for duty with the regiment, and for the present has taken the quarters recently vacated by Captain Burroughs at the officers' mess. Major William C. Rivers has recovered from his recent accident and is out again. Capt. and Mrs. Baer entertained Major and Mrs. Herbert G. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Jones and Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Smith at supper Sunday.

COAST DEFENSES OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., April 16, 1916.

The Fort Worden card club was entertained Wednesday by Mrs. Henry T. Burgin. The prize-winners were Mrs. J. S. Johnson, Mrs. J. D. Brown and Mrs. R. W. Collins. Mrs. Collins gave a tea Thursday in honor of Mrs. Hyde, who with her husband, Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, inspector-instructor of the state troops, came down from Seattle for a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Collins, returning to town Saturday. Lieutenant Dyer went to Seattle Wednesday to meet Mrs. Dyer's mother, Mrs. A. S. Sargent, who arrived from Boston, and will make a short visit at Fort Worden.

Captain Bunn gave a luncheon party at Fort Flagler Thursday for Mrs. W. T. Scott, Lieutenant Packard and Lieutenant Emery, of Fort Flagler, and Miss Gladys Easterbrook, of Port Townsend, and Miss Dorothy Jones, of Fort Lawton. Mrs. Oliver, wife of Dr. Robert T. Oliver, of Fort Flagler, was the guest of relatives at Arlington for a few days. Miss Dorothy Jones, daughter of Major Jones, of Fort Lawton, was the guest of Miss Gladys Easterbrook, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Easterbrook, of Port Townsend, for the week.

Col. George T. Bartlett, coast defense commander, and Mrs. Bartlett were away from Fort Worden a few days this week, making visits in Seattle and Fort Ward. Mrs. Pitts was a hostess at bridge Friday in honor of Mrs. Sargent and Mrs. Hyde, visitors on the post, and for Mesdames Clarence B. Smith, John S. Johnson, Mesdames Sargent, Hyde, Collins and Dyer.

Mrs. Greenough and Master Allen Greenough arrived Thursday to join Captain Greenough, who has just been assigned as quartermaster of this district, with quarters at Fort Worden. They were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, of Fort

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Worden, Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Burgin entertained informally at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Greenough.

Capt. and Mrs. B. Kerfoot, of Fort Casey, had as guests on Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Burgin, of Fort Worden.

Baseball has taken the posts of this district by storm. Many games are played between the different companies of Forts Worden, Casey and Flagler. Lieut. Paul L. Ferron, of Fort Worden, leaves soon for San Diego, where he has just been attached to the Aviation Section as a student. Lieut. and Mrs. Otto Schrader, of Fort Casey, leave April 28 for San Francisco, to sail for Honolulu on the May 5 transport.

COAST DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., April 24, 1916.

After the bowling on Friday night Lieut. and Mrs. Guthrie entertained with a supper for Colonel Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer and Lieut. and Mrs. Gage. Capt. and Mrs. Matthews entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Menges and Lieut. and Mrs. Guthrie. Mr. and Mrs. Gage have been recent guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Gage.

Colonel Harris has just lately added a beautiful new Dodge to the long list of cars on the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis have arrived and will occupy the quarters recently vacated by Lieutenant Haines. Mr. and Mrs. Bonzano are guests of Colonel Harris.

On Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer entertained at dinner for Colonel Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Bonzano, Capt. and Mrs. Menges and Lieut. and Mrs. Guthrie. Dixie Kieffer, Eugenia and Marguerita Harris are home from school for the Easter holidays.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 24, 1916.

Captain Shaw reported here for duty April 12, and on April 23 was joined by Mrs. Shaw and their three children. They are occupying quarters No. 17. Major Harry H. Bandholtz, 30th Inf., has been appointed to command the Plattsburg summer instruction camp. Acting Dental Surg. Samuel Kaufman reported here for duty April 23.

Mrs. Darby, with her two children, leaves this week for her mother's home in Maryland, to remain while Captain Darby, M.C., is absent with the troops in Mexico. Major and Mrs. Chamberlain entertained Mrs. Darby and Dorothy at the tea room on Easter Sunday.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Andrews, Mass., April 26, 1916.

Mrs. Ridgway gave a bridge-luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames Chamberlaine, Barnes, Keller, Doyle, Watts, Gatchell and Hugh Brown. Prizes were won by Mrs. Chamberlaine and Mrs. Doyle. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes attended a dinner at the navy yard Wednesday. Mrs. Barnes entertained the officers and ladies of the post at a chafing-dish supper on Tuesday after the "movies."

Dr. and Miss Donlan gave a dinner Easter Monday for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Major and Mrs. Kessler and Dr. and Mrs. McLaughlin. Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Brown gave a dinner this evening in honor of their eleventh anniversary. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine and Capt. and Mrs. Barnes.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gatchell had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford, of Fort Revere. Miss Lucile Skinner on Saturday gave an egg hunt for the children in the post exchange, after which refreshments were served.

Lieutenant Gibson was host at dinner on Sunday for Lieutenants Pirie, Wilson and Harmon. Mrs. Pirie is visiting her mother, Mrs. Rogers, in New York. Dr. and Mrs. Lerocque are guests of Dr. Lerocque's daughter, Mrs. Brown, at Fort Revere. Mrs. George Ekwurzel and her mother, Mrs. Thorpe, and Lars Ekwurzel were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Farnham in Beverly.

Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton entertained the Evening bridge club on Thursday. Prizes were won by Lieut. and Mrs. Sanderford Jarman. A reception was given by the members of the Harvard club to the officers of the Army and Navy stationed in and about Boston, at which Private Gatchell, recently returned from the European war, related his experiences in the trenches. He is a Boston boy, who worked his way to Europe on a cattle ship, enlisted in the English army and fought in the trenches in France for three months, after which he was discharged on request of the United States authorities on account of being an American citizen under age. He is about to start on a twenty weeks' tour of Keith's circuit.

Lieutenant Harmon entertained at the matinee Wednesday for Miss Eugenia Quinton. Miss Ruth Stuart last week was the guest of her brother, Lieutenant Stuart, and Mrs. Stuart. Mrs. Watkins was week-end guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Reuben N. Perley. Mrs. Frank S. Evans, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton, who entertained at dinner for her on Wednesday.

Lieut. E. B. Dennis, formerly of Fort Banks, was on the post for a few hours last week. Lieutenant Dennis is now stationed at Fort Caswell. Mrs. Kelton entertained at luncheon and auction on Wednesday for Mesdames Staples, Potter, Robert Snyder, Farquhar and Zerra, of Boston, Woodruff, of Quincy, and Locke, of Cambridge.

The Weekly Bowling Club met Wednesday evening at the post exchange, with a full attendance. Capt. and Mrs. Foster entertained the members at supper after the bowling. Dr. Leslie, of Fort Strong, has joined the club. Capt. George B.

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Poster, jr., of Fort Banks, is receiving congratulations on his recent important discovery of the bacillus of the common cold. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Spurr and Lieut. and Mrs. Krupp attended the dance at the Cliff House Saturday evening. Mrs. Ashburne is in Maysville, Ky., where she was called by the illness of her brother. Mrs. Clarke's mother, whose home is in Brockton, Mass., has been the guest of her daughter and Lieutenant Clarke the past week, at Fort Banks. Captain Kelton attended the monthly dinner of the Wardroom Club on Thursday, when a very interesting address was made on "Six Months in the Trenches" by Mr. James N. Hall, one of "Kitcheners' Mob." The golf links at Fort Banks are in condition and are greatly enjoyed by all the officers and their families.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 27, 1916.

Mrs. R. D. Johnston and Miss Letitia Johnston have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston the past fortnight; also Mrs. Harry Skey, of London, Ont. Miss Johnston, Captain Johnston's sister, has recently announced her engagement to Flight Sub-Lieut. Benson Walker, of the Royal Naval Air Service, British Army, and she sailed on April 22 on S.S. Philadelphia with Lieutenant Walker's mother for England, where the marriage is to be celebrated soon, probably in London. Lieutenant Walker is a nephew of the late Archbishop Benson, of Canterbury.

Mrs. George Van Horne Mosely, of Washington, with her two boys, is visiting her parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank L. Dodd. Miss Grace Allison, of Omaha, is the guest of Miss Phyllis Hartmann during school vacation. Col. I. W. Littell and son William visited friends in the garrison on Monday. Miss Ada Birmingham was at the Easter hop at the Military Academy last week.

An interesting and exciting game of baseball was played on the April 16 between the Girls and the Bachelors. The lineup was as follows: Misses Ada Birmingham, P.; Marguerite Prescott, c.; Ora Carter, 1b.; Shirley Carter, 2b.; Dorothy Mills, 3b.; Catherine Mills, s.s.; Virginia Tobin, 1f.; Colden Ruggles, c.f.; Irene Noble, r.f. The Bachelors displayed an unlimited sense of abandon, and during the game changed their field positions and batted and threw left-handed. The score was 12-11, in favor of the Girls. Lieutenant Osmun officiated as umpire. Lieutenants Ward and Rucker entertained the teams at supper after the game.

A "confetti dance" was given by the Fort Jay Social Club on Tuesday of this week. The monthly formal hop of officers and ladies was given this week on Wednesday instead of Friday, as a number of people in the garrison were going to the veteran Artillery ball at the Biltmore on Friday evening. The ladies receiving on Wednesday night were Mesdames Baker, Tobin and Bodine. Major and Mrs. Hartmann gave a dinner and brought their guests to the dance.

Visiting Mrs. Josephine Horton and Lieutenant Colonel Horton this week have been Mrs. D. O. King, of Providence, and Miss Charlotte Harris, of Woonsocket, R.I.

Palm Sunday and Easter Day were observed with appropriate religious services at St. Cornelius's Chapel and the chapel in Corbin Hall. The annual Easter Monday egg hunt and party was given as usual by Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith. Mrs. Bodine also gave an egg hunt for the young ladies and bachelor officers.

A concert and entertainment was given at the Castle on Easter afternoon, under the direction of Chaplain Waring. The concert was arranged by Mrs. George Leavy and a fine classical program was rendered by Miss Casanova and Miss Cone, including selections from Greig, Macdowell, Dvorak, Pugnani, Kreisler, etc., which was highly enjoyed by the inmates of the Castle.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, April 15, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Huguet entertained on Friday night with bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, Major and Mrs. Miller, Mr. William Miller, Colonel Croxton, Lieut. and Mrs. Wills, Misses Muir and Sharron, Lieut. and Mrs. Ware, Lieutenants Nolan and Farmer and Dr. Baylis. Prizes were won by Miss Muir and Lieutenant Wills, while the consolation went to Mrs. Bugbee. Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, with their house guests, Misses Ethlyn and Catherine Legendra, Adele Monrose, Elizabeth Lyman, Helen Bate, Marie Celeste Velere and Mrs. Terrell, were guests at dinner and the dance at Hotel Tivoli on Saturday, and next day these young ladies sailed for New Orleans. Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Partello gave a dinner at the Tivoli on Saturday, given in honor of Madame A. V. Partello and for Lieut. and Mrs. Noble Wiley and Madame Wiley. Madame Partello had been the guest of Mrs. S. W. Miller, of Camp Otis, for the week preceding.

At a beautiful buffet luncheon on Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Chauncey B. Humphrey entertained Gen. C. R. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Brady Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Pratt, of the Navy, Capt. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. Stebbins, Mrs. Chappell, Miss Stebbins, Major Sherrill, Mr. Schaffer, Lieut. Col. Evan M. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson and Captain Carpenter. Mrs. Oliver Edwards and Lieutenant Waite were guests of Mrs. Boyers at supper on Sunday at the club, and Mrs. Edwards remained over night with Mrs. Boyers. Col. and Mrs. Morton were week-end guests at Hotel Washington. Colon. Lieut. and Mrs. Lanphier had as supper guests Sunday Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller, Mr. William Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Larned and Colonel Croxton. Dining with Lieut. and Mrs. Wills were Mr. and Mrs. Bolling, of Panama, while Major Sherrill was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes.

An interesting tennis tournament took place on the Empire courts last Sunday, when one team from each of the clubs in the Isthmian Tennis Association took part. There were no participants from the 10th and 29th Infantry teams, because of their absence at field maneuvers. Dr. Meehan and Lieut. R. E. O'Brien represented the 5th Infantry Club. In the finals Balboa won the tournament, with Mr. Fechtig and Mr. Snyder winning from Mr. Callahan and Mr. Erbe, from Ancon.

Misses Louise Larned and Geer were guests at a large dinner party given by Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Tilford at the Tivoli on Saturday for their attractive young guest, Miss Nina Cameron, of Washington, D.C. Arriving Monday on the Cristobal were Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards and her daughter, Miss Bessie; also Mrs. Edwards's mother, Mrs. A. Augustus Porter, of Niagara, Mr. and Mrs. Lois Anderson and Misses Katherine and Margaret Treat, of Washington, D.C., house guests of Gen. and Mrs. Edwards.

Mrs. J. C. Brady, Mrs. C. B. Humphrey, Miss Larned and Miss Geer were among the large number entertained on Thurs-

day at bridge by Mrs. William H. Noble, of Camp Gaillard. Mrs. Auswell Deitch was hostess on Wednesday at the fortnightly meeting of the Ladies' Auction Club, when prizes for highest score at each table were won by Mesdames J. K. Partello, A. V. Partello, G. E. Baltzell, J. B. Barnes and Miss Helen Muir. Captain Stevens, of the transport Buford, was dinner and over night guest of Col. and Mrs. Morton on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes entertained at a jolly little card party on Wednesday evening, the occasion being the fifth wedding anniversary of Lieut. and Mrs. Walton Goodwin. Besides the Goodwins, the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Wills, Capt. and Mrs. Deitch and Lieutenant Nolan. Mrs. Humphrey on Wednesday was a luncheon guest of Mrs. Charles W. Mason, of Gatun. Lieut. and Mrs. Ware had dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Morton, Lieut. Col. R. O. Croxton, Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Humphrey, Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell and Madame Wiley.

Gloom pervaded Army circles throughout the Zone yesterday, when the sad news of the death of Col. and Mrs. George D. Deshon's daughter, Mrs. Larry McFee, at Fort Riley, was made known. Deep sympathy for the bereaved parents was expressed on every side. Col. and Mrs. Deshon sail Monday on the S.S. Cartago for the States.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, April 23, 1916.

Lieutenant Ristine, formerly of this regiment and now on duty as inspector-instructor, National Guard of New Mexico, was a visitor in camp last Tuesday, coming over from Santa Fe. Captain Stritzinger and Lieutenant Burt have been slightly ill the past week, but are now convalescent. Mrs. Corey and Kitty Lou and Mrs. Grinstead were dinner guests at the officers' mess in camp last Tuesday.

Captain Pariseau, Med. Corps, is dividing his time between duty at Fort Bliss and with this regiment. Capt. and Mrs. Grinstead entertained Mrs. Hines, wife of Major John L. Hines, General Pershing's adjutant general, at dinner at the officers' mess to-day.

Lieutenant Lindh was one of the guests of Lieutenant Boswell at dinner last Saturday, others being the Misses Fall and Powers. Lieutenant Moore, aide to General Bell, has joined the 23d Infantry mess. Major V. A. Caldwell, recently transferred to this regiment from 1st Infantry, Schofield Barracks, reported for duty Sunday and has been assigned to command the 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Garrett is in charge of target practice of all recruits who have joined the regiment since last summer. The range at Fort Bliss is being utilized each afternoon for this purpose. Lieutenant Lindh is acting as assistant. Major Hagadorn, assisted by Lieutenant Hoffman, has commenced work on some adobe incinerators, the labor of the enlisted men of the regiment being utilized in making the adobe bricks. Soldiers will do the entire work of construction.

Lieutenant Boswell is giving a dinner party to-night at Harvey's for Lieutenant Lindh, and the Misses Powers and Hill, of El Paso. Colonel Wright was a dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Allderice at the country club last Saturday.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND NINTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, April 21, 1916.

Mrs. W. F. Harrell gave a bridge party, followed by a four-course luncheon, on April 5. Prizes were won by Mrs. Mason Gray, Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Sirmyer. Those present were Mesdames Evans, Kinney, Harris, Weaver, Rucker, Upjohn, Sirmyer, King, Loeb, Smith, Davids, Clement, Read, Drain, Morris, Anderson, Hawley, Meador, Brown, Misses Alice Gray and Clarisse Ryan.

Major Switzer entertained at dinner April 10 for Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. King and Lieutenants Gilbreath and Moore. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer gave a dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Coulter on April 15. Other guests were Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Louise Mueller, Lieutenants Drain, Gilbreath and Hornsby Evans.

Col. and Mrs. Brown had as dinner guests on April 15 Major and Mrs. Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. Zane, Mrs. Hollingsworth and Captain Griffin. Capt. and Mrs. Ferenbaugh gave a dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Zane, Mrs. Hollingsworth and Mrs. King. Mrs. Brown gave a delightful luncheon in honor of Mrs. Poulin on April 19. Others invited were Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Sirmyer, Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. King.

A number of people motored to the target range and enjoyed a picnic supper with the Cavalry officers who have spent the month there. Those who enjoyed the occasion were Mesdames Gray, Bell, Sirmyer, Coulter, Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Miss Louise Muller, Mrs. King, Miss Clarisse Ryan, Lieutenants Woodruff, Zundell and Bishop.

Col. and Mrs. Brown gave a dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Evans on April 26. Others invited were Capt. and Mrs. Kinney, Capt. and Mrs. Jackson and Lieut. and Mrs. Coulter.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BUTCHER.—Born at Ancon, Canal Zone, March 5, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher, 29th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Elizabeth Susan.

COTCHETT.—Born at the Adler Sanitarium, San Francisco, Cal., April 7, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. Walter V. Cotchett, U.S.A., retired, a son, Walter Victor, jr.

GALLAGHER.—Born at Detroit, Mich., April 18, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Walter V. Gallagher, 9th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Martha Watson Gallagher.

NOBLE.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1916, a daughter to the wife of P.A. Surg. Donald H. Noble, U.S.N.

PARKER.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 15, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Pearson Parker, jr., 4th U.S. Field Art., a son, Henry Stoddert.

SHIELDS.—Born at Shields, Pa., March 5, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. William Dickinson Shields a son, Daniel Leet Shields.

SIMS.—Born at Newport, R.I., April 22, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. William S. Sims, U.S.N., a son.

SPALDING.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., April 7, 1916, a daughter, Ausley Lues, to Lieut. and Mrs. Isaac Spalding, 8th U.S. Cav.

YOUNG.—Born at Port Angeles, Wash., April 12, 1916, to Lieut. of Engrs. F. H. Young, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Young a son, Frederick Randolph Young.

MARRIED.

BAKER—METCALFE.—At Newport, R.I., April 26, 1916, Ensign Wilder D. Baker, U.S.N., and Miss Constance Metcalfe.

HANNUM—KNIGHT.—At Pottsville, Pa., April 27, 1916, Lieut. Reiff Hesser Hannum, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Adelaide Knight.

HAY—DRAIN.—At Washington, D.C., April 26, 1916, Mr. Edward Northrup Hay, son of Major and Mrs. William H. Hay, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Mabel Drain, daughter of Gen. James A. Drain.

HAZELTINE—CAHILL.—At San Antonio, Texas, April 19, 1916, Lieut. Charles B. Hazeltine, 14th U.S. Inf., and Miss Margaret Cahill.

LAMONT—FILKINS.—At New York city, April 19, 1916,



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Lieut. Walter D. Lamont, U.S.N., and Miss Kathryn May Filkins.

LOWRY—BROWNELL.—At Providence, R.I., April 24, 1916, Lieut. George M. Lowry, U.S.N., and Miss Henrietta Brownell.

PERRY—GREENRIDGE.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., April 18, 1916, Ensign Russell E. Perry, U.S.N., and Miss Jennie Belle Greenridge.

DIED.

AIKEN.—Died at Marshfield, Mass., April 22, 1916, Chief Bttn. Josiah B. Aiken, U.S.N., retired.

BROADHURST.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., April 26, 1916, Mr. W. W. Broadhurst, brother of Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 8th U.S. Cav.

DICHMAN.—Died at New York city, April 20, 1916, ex-Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. Dichman, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy Dec. 31, 1871. Lieut. Grattan C. Dichman, U.S.N., is a son of the deceased.

LEE.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 24, 1916, Capt. Jesse W. Lee, jr., U.S.V., father of Major Harry Lee, U.S.M.C.

MEARS.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., April 11, 1916, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore McFarland Mears, widow of Lieut. Col. Frederick Mears, 4th U.S. Inf., and mother of Edward C. Mears, of Portland, Ore., Lieut. Frederick Mears, U.S.A., Alaskan Railroad Commission, and Miss Winnifred Mears, of San Francisco, Cal.

RATHBONE.—Died at Albany, N.Y., April 23, 1916, Clarence Rathbone, formerly an acting ensign in the U.S. Navy, who resigned in 1865 and who was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Class of 1861.

SHELTON.—Died at Highland Park, Ill., April 6, 1916, Comdr. Sergt. John Shelton, U.S.A., retired, aged seventy-three years.

SKILES.—Died at Greenacres, Wash., April 13, 1916, Mrs. Cornelius I. Skiles, widow of Col. J. W. Skiles, U.S. Vols., and mother of Mrs. Cornelius H. Sabin and of Mrs. Byram, wife of Lieut. Col. G. L. Byram, 3d U.S. Cav., and grandmother of Mrs. Lewis, wife of Lieut. J. E. Lewis, 10th U.S. Cav.

TAYMAN.—Died suddenly at Media, Pa., April 22, 1916, Mrs. Mary Ever Tayman, wife of Major Charles E. Tayman, 1st U.S. Inf.

TOWER.—Died at Ionia, Mich., April 6, 1916, Mrs. O. S. Tower, mother of Mrs. G. H. Jamerson, wife of Capt. G. H. Jamerson, 2d U.S. Inf., U.S.A.

WEBBER.—Died at Portland, Me., April 19, 1916, Capt. of Engrs. Eugene P. Webber, U.S.C.G.

WEIRICK.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 21, 1916, Virginia P., beloved wife of Capt. Samuel T. Weirick, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and daughter of the late Thomas T. and Sarah C. Odell. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

47TH N.Y.—COL. E. E. JANNICKY.

Before the critical eyes of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., and members of his staff, the 47th Infantry, Col. Ernest E. Jannicky, was reviewed in its armory April 26 before a large audience. It was a practical and excellent exhibition of substantial progress, and was the best the regiment has given this season, demonstrating plainly that it has profited by the instructions imparted and changes made in the commissioned roster.

The command paraded in heavy marching order, and looked very businesslike in its service dress. It was very steady in the ranks, and all the formations were prompt and smooth. In the review, under Colonel Jannicky, the companies went by in exceptionally handsome shape. Then followed a close order drill by the 3d Battalion, under Major W. E. Corwin, which was a fine exhibition of work. It was among the best drills we have witnessed anywhere this season.

An extended order drill by Co. D, Capt. G. W. Chase, and a bayonet drill by Co. G, Capt. M. G. Stockbridge, while not intended as finished exhibitions, were meritorious as showing progress in important military instruction. All the drills received well merited applause. The evening parade, under Major W. A. McAdam, was very handsome, and was a fitting conclusion to a most interesting military program.

There was dancing for members and guests, and General O'Ryan and other guests of prominence were entertained by the officers of the 47th at a collation. Here General O'Ryan made some forceful remarks on preparedness. He pointed out the difference between "vocal" and "real" preparedness, and referred to the real work the Legislature of New York had done this year in providing funds for the proper field training of the Guard, the passing of bills for compulsory military training in schools, and for service in the National Guard, when enough men do not volunteer. General O'Ryan also spoke of the advantages of military discipline and training to the youth of the country, and urged upon all present, and especially women, to aid in putting recruits in the National Guard. General O'Ryan was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonels Sternberger and F. J. McCann and Majors A. Reagan and A. Wendt, of his staff. Other guests present included Capt. George H. White, U.S.A.; Brevet Brig. Gen. H. C. Barthman, Lieut. Col. F. A. Wells, Major J. A. Bell, Major E. H. Snyder, N.G.N.Y., and Assemblyman Lent.

Any enlisted men of Company E, 4th Infantry, Pa. N.G., who fails to qualify on the outdoor rifle range prior to the annual encampment will have the sum of \$5 deducted from his camp pay until he does qualify, according to G.O. 3, issued

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by Captain Loy, under date of April 19. Captain Loy put this scheme into effect last year with excellent results.

Officers and men of the newly organized Coast Artillery company, District of Columbia National Guard, went to Fort Washington Sunday, April 16, for a drill with the battery there. They were given instruction in the use of the instruments in the plotting room and observation stations, and learned the mechanism of the big disappearing guns. When thoroughly instructed in the duties of their positions the men were put through a drill. Recall from drill was sounded at four o'clock, and then a lecture was given on the instruments in the plotting room.

Battery C, Illinois National Guard, at its recent annual muster had an average of ninety-six for attendance and a record of being among the fastest shelter tent pitchers and blanket rollers. Battery C has only been organized one year, and has made remarkably good progress.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, of New York, will review the 9th Coast Defense Command, Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, in the army on Friday night, May 12. The occasion will be known as "Enlisted Men's Night." Regimental medals for long and faithful service will be presented. The command has received an invitation to parade in Newark, N.J., on May 17, during the celebration in that city.

Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, president of the 71st N.Y. Veterans' Association, will review the active regiment in its armory on Tuesday night, May 2.

Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., presented a handsome hand embroidered national flag to Christ Church, New York city, on April 23, and it was hung above the chancel. The flag measures 10 by 16 feet.

One of the most interesting features of the review of the provisional battalion, composed of all the F companies in the 1st Brigade, N.Y., in the armory of the 71st Regiment, April 20, was the appearance of the motorcycle squad, from Co. F, of the 71st. The men of this squad own their motorcycles, and are very expert with them. They took part in the extended order drill, which was included in the program. The bringing together of several units of different organizations in drills and ceremonies is an excellent idea, as it serves as a valuable object lesson to all and promotes comradeship.

The parade of the National Guard of New York city on May 30, incident to Memorial Day, will see the troops in heavy marching order, General O'Ryan having decided to order this bill of dress.

The first of the four new aeroplanes recently acquired by the New York National Guard has been delivered and is being set up at the Mineola Aerodrome, on Long Island, the headquarters of the Militia flying detachment. The machine is a Curtiss of the same type as those recently bought by the Government for Mexican service. The three other machines, which are to be delivered in the near future, are a Sloane, a Thomas and a Sturtevant.

MILITARY EXERCISES AT SYRACUSE, N.Y.

The various National Guard organizations stationed in Syracuse, N.Y., gave a combined military exhibition illustrating the work of the various arms of the Service in the Field Artillery Armory on April 20, before an audience of 4,000 persons. Major John B. Tuck, 3d Inf., reviewed the whole garrison—Company C, 3d Infantry; Battery A, 1st Field Artillery; Troop D, 1st Cavalry; Ambulance Company No. 4, the 1st Business Men's Battery, and Cadet Corps, Company C, 3d Infantry. The first number on the program was a close order drill by Company C, 3d Infantry, which was snappy and called forth much applause.

Battery A, 1st Field Artillery, reconnoitered, selected and occupied a position and fired two problems. Captain Verbeck explained to the audience each movement and the method of indirect laying employed by modern Field Artillery. The firing battery worked with speed and called forth much praise from the guests. Company C and Ambulance Company No. 4 combined in an extended order drill, using blank ammunition, illustrating the Infantry advance. The ambulance men collected and cared for the wounded, driving them off in ambulances. Ambulance Company No. 4, Captain Latta, recently organized and recruited to full war strength, made its first public appearance at this drill. It made a fine appearance and showed an excellent knowledge of their work.

Troop D, 1st Cavalry, next gave a snappy close order drill. Most of the work was at a trot and gallop and they showed themselves to be one of the best drilled troops in the state, and concluded the drill with dismounting to fight on foot, illustrating the new fire control signals. The 1st Business Men's Battery, trained by the officers and non-commissioned officers of Battery A, 1st Field Artillery, gave a fast drill in the work of the firing battery. At the same time the Cadet Corps of Company C constructed a spar bridge at the end of the hall. Both groups of business men showed their energy in preparing themselves to serve as volunteers in the event they are needed. Troop D's rough riding squad gave a fast and interesting "monkey drill," which introduced many thrillers to the crowd. The audience was highly impressed with the work.

FIELD SERVICE FOR N.G.N.Y.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, has arranged an instructive program of field service for the troops during the coming summer. The tentative dates for the instruction are as follows: The 1st and 2d Brigades will go on duty at Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., from July 1 to 8, inclusive, and in addition to the Infantry regiments of these two brigades, Division Headquarters will be established at the camp, and there will be detachments from the Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, Engineers and the Armored Motor Battery. During the same period above noted the 1st Cavalry, 1st Field Artillery, 1st Field Hospital and 1st and 2d Ambulance Companies will be on duty.

The second period will be from July 9 to 20, inclusive, and the troops to be on duty will be the 3d and 4th Brigades and detachments from the Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, Engineers and the Armored Motor Battery. The other troops to be on duty will be Squadron A, 2d Field Artillery, 2d Field Hospital and the 3d and 4th Ambulance Companies.

There will be a special camp for the machine gun units of the National Guard at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from July 8 to 22, in charge of officers of the Army. The Engineers, it is expected, in addition to the detachments to be on duty at Pine Camp, will receive instruction at Belvoir Tract, Va., with Engineers of the U.S. Army.

The Coast Artillery commands will be on duty at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., as follows: Eighth Coast Artillery, July 2 to 16; 9th Coast Artillery, July 16 to 30; 13th Coast Artillery, July 30 to Aug. 14.

There will be schools for officers of the 1st and 2d Brigades at Peekskill in three periods, from June 4 to 25, and there will be a Medical Officers' School at Tobyhanna, Pa., under medical officers of the Army, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Field Artillery will receive instruction at Tobyhanna, Pa., from May 21 to June 4. Arrangements have also been made for the attendance of officers at the School of Fire, at Fort Sill, from June 26 to July 26. When the 1st and 2d Regiments of Field Artillery are on duty at Pine Camp this summer they will engage in target practice with service charges.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A bill of great importance to the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, signed by Governor Samuel W. McCall, is the one proposed by a special military commission. It puts Massachusetts on record as urging a complete federalization of the Militia forces, and Massachusetts by statute is now committed to transfer of its Militia from state to Federal control whenever a national volunteer force shall be provided.

The state is the first to legislate in anticipation of a fully federalized Militia. More than ninety per cent. of the Militiamen of Massachusetts and New England were in favor of



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working toward complete federalization as opposed to the
Hay bill's scheme of combined Federal and state control. The
passage of the bill, by overwhelming voice votes, was marked
by speeches placing the national defense above states' rights.
The measure sets forth:

"The Governor, with the advice and consent of the council,
is hereby authorized and empowered to transfer any or all
organizations, departments or staff corps of the Massachusetts
Volunteer Militia to such United States volunteer military or
naval force, other than the Regular Army or Navy, as the
Congress of the United States may at any time authorize.
Commission or enlistment in such United States forces shall
entitle officers and men to an honorable discharge from the
Massachusetts Volunteer Militia: Provided, That no organiza-
tion shall be transferred by the Governor to such United
States force if a majority of the officers and enlisted men of
said organization shall by vote reject such proposed transfer
within thirty days after notice to the commanding officer of
said organization by the Governor of his proposal to transfer
said organization: Provided further, That nothing in this act
shall be construed to affect the right of any officer to be
retired under the provisions of chapter 604 of the acts of the
year 1908, with amendments thereto: Provided further, That
any officer or enlisted man of any organization that has been
transferred to such United States force, who does not elect
to enter such force, shall be entitled to receive an honorable
discharge from the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia when not
in contravention of any law of the United States.

"The Governor, with the advice and consent of the council,
may lease to or permit to be used by, any United States volun-
teer military or naval force organized under the laws of the
United States any military or naval property belonging to the
commonwealth upon such terms and conditions as shall fully
protect the commonwealth against expense: Provided, how-
ever, That this act shall not apply to land or buildings not
now owned by the commonwealth and used for said purposes."

13TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. SYDNEY GRANT.

A review in honor of the Civil War Veterans of the 13th
N.G.N.Y. and those of later service was held in the armory on
the night of April 24, under command of Lieut. Col. Sydney
Grant, with Governor Charles S. Whitman as reviewing officer.
It was Mr. Whitman's first review of a Coast Artillery organi-
zation, and he was naturally greatly interested, not alone in
the drill and ceremonies, but in the ordnance plant installed
in the armory and the other features of the indoor instruction
of Coast Artillerymen, which were shown and explained to him.

The program was quite a lengthy one, but of interesting
variety, only at times it dragged a little, and it was close
to 11 p.m. before the command finally left the drill hall.

The command made a highly creditable showing, and a very
large audience gave Mr. Whitman an enthusiastic reception.
The Governor was accompanied by eleven detailed aids. The
first event after an enjoyable band concert was a drill in close
order movements of a provisional company made up of non-
commissioned officers, with a front of forty-eight files. This
company, which was drilled by Lieutenant Colonel Grant, was a
fine looking body of men, and with the exception of one
squad getting out of place during a platoon movement and

some carelessness on the part of the left guide, the drill was
of exceptional merit.

The other events on the program were the following: Artillery
practice, under Major Robert P. Orr, fire commander; 4-inch gun, 10th Company; 8-inch gun, 7th Company; 10-inch
gun, 4th Company; and 12-inch mortar, 5th Company. To act
as a guard of honor to the Governor during the review, the
Veterans, amid hearty cheers, were escorted into the drill by
Adjutant Finke, headed by the regimental band, and formed in
line, facing the active command. Mr. Whitman then took
the formal review, which proved a very handsome ceremony,
as did also the evening parade which followed, under Major
B. R. Fendry. After this ceremony the following received
medals from the hands of Governor Whitman for long and
faithful service, and were complimented for it: Twenty-five
years, Master Electrician, Alfred P. Thomas; twenty years, Sergt.
W. F. Christensen; ten years, Capt. Frank R. M. Nelson and
Corpl. W. H. Sypher. The 12th Company, Capt. E. T. Harris,
received both the Veteran Trophy, awarded for highest per-
centage at all drills, and the Royal Arcanum Trophy, awarded
for highest percentage at field service. Chaplain Boynton, in
new full dress uniform, made this presentation, and let it be
known clearly to the large audience that it was the 12th Com-
pany that was so distinguished. There was dancing for mem-
bers and guests, and the Governor and special guests were
entertained at a collation by the officers of the 13th. Governor
Whitman took occasion, during some remarks on the necessity
of adequate military preparedness, to deride the pacifists who
are trying to block it. Chaplain Boynton and Col. S. F. Allen,
U.S.A., were also among the speakers. Other special guests
included Lieuts. C. W. Nimitz, E. D. McWhorter and J. V.
Ogden, U.S.N.; Capt. George O. Hubbard and Walter C.
Baker, U.S.A.; Gen. T. H. McGrath, Comdr. Edward T. Fitz-
gerald, Lieut. Col. F. A. Wells and Lieut. Col. W. Irving
Taylor, N.Y.

RHODE ISLAND.

As officially noted in Cir. 4, Division of Militia Affairs,
dated March 8, 1916, the 3d Company of the Coast Artillery
Corps, Rhode Island National Guard, has made a fine record
in gunnery. Using 10-inch guns at service firing at Fort
Greble last summer, the company made three hits with three
shots, at a range of 8,550 yards, which gives them a figure of
merit of 139.17, and which puts them at the top of the list
for all the Coast Artillery National Guard companies in the
country, the next company to them having a figure of merit
of 87.236.

The 10th Company, of Rhode Island, using 12-inch mortars,
made two hits with two shots at 4,315 yards, giving them a
figure of merit of 104.94, and the 2d Company, of the same
corps, using 12-inch mortars, made one hit out of two shots
at 4,465 yards, giving them a figure of merit of 60.733, which
puts these two Rhode Island companies at the head of the list
of all National Guard companies using 12-inch mortars.

It is interesting, for the purpose of comparison, that War
Department Bulletin 9, dated March 13, 1916, which gives the
figure of merit that all Regular Army Coast Artillery com-
panies attained during the service practice of 1915, notes that
the 118th Company made the best record with 10-inch rifles,
with a figure of merit of 106.908 for their second practice,
which, combined with the first practice, gives them a mean

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of 73,513 for the year; and that the 42d Company made the best record for the 12-inch mortars, with a figure of merit of 65,094 for their second practice, or, combined with their first practice, a mean of 58,227.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The 1st and 2d Battalions of the Naval Militia, New York, have combined to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the New York Naval Militia. It has been decided to have a dinner at the Astor Hotel on Friday evening, June 23, and an all day outing with sports on Saturday, June 24, at Duer's, Whitestone Landing. The official title of the committee is Twenty-fifth Anniversary Committee, Naval Militia, New York, and headquarters have been established at 71 Beaver street, New York city.

"The arrival of the U.S.S. Chicago for the use of the Pennsylvania Naval Militia and the new winter quarters, occupying the entire third floor of the 1st Infantry Armory," says the Inquirer, of Philadelphia, "have caused the membership of Divisions A and B to increase by leaps and bounds. Both have practically been filled up to the maximum strength and the waiting list is growing so fast that there is evidence of asking for permission to create an additional division and then added energy will be put forth to form a fourth division, so that Philadelphia will have a full battalion by next fall.

"The new ship has been an attraction for many of the ex-Naval Militiamen to 'ship over' again, and Comdr. Thomas T. Nelson expects to have a thoroughly experienced and trained organization when it goes on its annual cruise in July. This will be taken either on the U.S.S. Chicago or on one of the larger battleships."

New instructions have been issued by Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, making changes in the organization of the Naval Militia to conform to the Regulations prescribed by the Navy Department.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers this week appear on page 1120.

IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., April 18, 1916.

Miss Bessie Skelding was the house guest of Mrs. Rush for several days last week. The Commandant and Mrs. Rush entertained informally on Saturday, April 8, at a dinner for Miss Bessie Skelding, Comdr. Frank Lyon and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Will K. Riddle. Paymr. and Mrs. Alvin Hovey-King took a party of friends on a motor trip along the north shore on Sunday, the 16th.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bakenhus left for Washington on Monday night, where they expect to spend the Easter holidays. Paymr. and Mrs. Potter attended the opera "Lohengrin" on Saturday, April 7. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Will K. Riddle gave a dinner on the 15th for Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith, commanding the U.S.S. Celtic, and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, of Brookline, Capt. and Mrs. Ballinger and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden.

Mrs. W. J. Baxter has returned from Brooklyn, N.Y., where she went to attend the funeral of her nephew, Hugh Fitzhugh Worthington, the young son of Admiral and Mrs. Fitzhugh Worthington, the news of whose untimely death came as a shock to the many friends here of Mrs. Worthington. The friends of Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Lyon were greatly grieved on Saturday to learn of the death of Mrs. Lyon's father, Mr. Emory, who died suddenly from pneumonia, after a brief illness, at his home in New York. Mrs. Lyon returned from New York on Friday, where she had gone, accompanied by her mother, upon the news of her father's illness. Mrs. Emory had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lyon, for several weeks prior to her husband's illness.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wilbert Smith and Dr. and Mrs. Ledbetter are stopping at the Hemenway, Boston. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill is at home with his family at No. 11 Wellman street, Brookline, during the stay of the New Jersey at the yard.

Mrs. Rush entertained at a luncheon for Miss Bessie Skelding on Monday, April 9. Among the guests were Mrs. Morse, wife of Major Morse, of the Watertown Arsenal; Mesdames Edmund H. Edwards, Hasbrouck, Potter, Bulmer, Hagner, Hogarth and Miss Ward.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wilbert Smith gave a dinner on the Celtic on Monday after the hop for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William K. Riddle, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, of Brookline, and Miss Bacon. The Commandant and Mrs. Rush entertained at dinner on Sunday, April 9, for Miss Bessie Skelding.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., April 16, 1916.

Mrs. Alexander T. Cooper gave a birthday party for Captain Cooper on Saturday night. The guests were Mrs. William G. Gambrell, Major and Mrs. Rockhill, Captain Snow, Mr. Altman and Miss Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Heasley entertained a few friends on Sunday night.

Mrs. Richardson was hostess at a luncheon on Tuesday in

honor of Mrs. Brooks, daughter of Col. George E. Bushnell. Covers were laid for Mesdames Lloyd Johnston, Jewett, Fletcher, Hansell, Weed and Brooks.

Mr. Larsh, of Central, took a jolly party down to El Paso on Wednesday in his seven-passenger Moorman. The party was composed of Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Lloyd Major and Mrs. Rockhill and Mr. Brandon, of St. Louis. The entire party stayed at the Pase del Norte, attended the play "Freckles," and returned the next day, stopping over for dinner in Denning.

Mrs. Brooks and her two boys will leave soon for their home in Santa Fe, N.M. Mrs. William G. Gambrell left on Friday for her home in Denver, Colo. Capt. Brady G. Rutten-cutter left on Friday for the East. Capt. Earl H. Bruns will return from New York and Florida on Sunday.

Chaplain W. K. Lloyd received word that one of his three nephews, who have been in the trenches in France since last August, has been wounded three times. Two have received commissions and the youngest is a sergeant. Mrs. Hansell entertained the bridge club on Wednesday.

Dr. Lassiter is building two attractive bungalows in Central. Miss Baker, who spent the winter with her sister, Mrs. Alexander T. Cooper, will leave some time in May.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., April 15, 1916.

The Bridge club met at Mrs. Page's quarters March 23. Playing were Mesdames Hagood, Carrington, Brereton, Drake, McKay, Hunter, Page and Acher. Progressive bridge is the main feature of this club. The prize was won by Mrs. Acher.

Mrs. Acher's mother and sister, Mrs. H. F. Hodges and Alma Louise Hodges, of Fort Totten, arrived March 29 and expect to make Capt. and Mrs. Acher quite an extended visit. A pretty dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Drake for Capt. and Mrs. Acher March 24; later Captains Palmer and Taylor and Lieutenant Dean joined the guests at cards, a Dutch supper following.

Miss Sarah Hunter and Mr. David Hunter were hosts at the matinee tea-dance at the Coronado hotel on March 31. Mrs. Hunter was chaperone. The guests were the officers and their wives from the post, officers from the cruisers then in the harbor, along with the younger society set of Coronado and San Diego. Mrs. Brereton left April 3 for Los Angeles, where she expects to spend two weeks.

Miss Jean Hagood, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Hagood, left April 9 for San Francisco to spend her Easter vacation with Capt. Fred V. S. Chamberlain's young daughter. Captain Chamberlain is in the Infantry, but at present has a detail as major with the Philippine Scouts and is in Manila. Mrs. Chamberlain returned to the States a short while ago and has taken a house at the Presidio.

In honor of Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Hagood gave a bridge April 6 for Mesdames Hodges, Hagood, Carrington, Page, Hunter, Stafford, Frissell, Pendleton, Drake, Prentice, Acher, McKay, Hiedner, Ackerman, Hodges and Hunter. The prizes were won by Mesdames Ackerman, Stafford, Page and Hodges. Mrs. Hunter served the ice and Mrs. Acher poured tea.

Lieut. and Mrs. Drake chaperoned at a dinner given by Captain Taylor and Mr. Dean for Lieutenant Brown, of the Aviation Section, and the Misses Coghlan and Hill, who are staying at the Coronado hotel. Capt. and Mrs. Acher entertained for Mrs. and Miss Hodges on April 8 in the grill of the Grant hotel. Plates were laid for twenty-five. Those from the fort were Major and Mrs. Hagood, Capt. and Mrs. Page, Captain Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake, Lieut. and Mrs. Brett, Ensign Graham, Mrs. Hodges, Alma Louise Hodges, Capt. and Mrs. Acher, Miss Alberta Clark, Miss Sarah Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Hiedner, Lieutenant Dean, Captain Taylor, Lieutenants Royce and Harman, Mr. David Hunter and two officers from the U.S.S. San Diego.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Western Department, arrived from Imperial Valley April 5 for a conference with Mayor E. M. Capps, of San Diego, regarding the patrolling of the Mexican border. General Bell was accompanied by his aid, Capt. R. S. Bridges, and they were luncheon guests of Major and Mrs. Hagood at the fort. Mrs. Drake gave a pretty bridge on April 14 for Miss Margaret Erzinger, who is to be married in July. There were three tables of the younger set of San Diego's charming buds. Mrs. Hiedner assisted Mrs. Drake.

Captain Palmer, Lieutenant Dean, Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton attended the reopening of the Tia Juana race track on April 15. The recent flood damaged the track, and in fact the whole place was under water, consequently an entirely new track had to be made. Mrs. Hodges and Captain Acher have been spending a few days in Los Angeles. The usual once a month explosion of the mines in the harbor for the benefit of the public and exposition visitors was well attended last Thursday and a fine record was made.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 15, 1916.

Mrs. J. M. Wainwright was telegraphed for to return home because of the illness of her mother, Mrs. E. D. Holly, of San Francisco. While breaking up her apartments Mrs. Wainwright was house guest of Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott. Mrs. C. D. Rhodes was notified of the sudden illness of her brother and left Saturday for Chicago. The garrison extends sympathy upon hearing of her brother's death from appendicitis.

On receipt of relieving Lieut. J. A. Crane from the Mounted Service School as secretary, Lieutenant Crane has been on duty at Fort Riley with the school for nearly three years. Lieut. and Mrs. Crane join their regiment in El Paso. Lieut. V. P. Erwin spent the week-end in his home in Chapman, Kas. Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright were dinner guests of Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott on Sunday. Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin entertained with a supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery, Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant and Lieut. I. S. Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Harold D. Copeland gave a tea Sunday for the Misses Martha Roark, Josephine Kreiger, Vera Poland, Florence Wallace and Lieutenants Wyche, Allen, Hiriabane and Mr. Van Birch.

Mrs. Clarence Lininger gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane, Mrs. William Arnold, Lieut. J. T. Donnelly and J. A. Rayner. Mrs. M. Wainwright left Tuesday to visit her mother. Her address is 1360 Jones street, San Francisco. Mrs. E. L. Franklin and Mrs. W. M. McCain were dinner guests of Mrs. G. B. Hunter.

The sad death of Mrs. W. F. Herringshaw, wife of Captain Herringshaw, 13th Cav., was a great shock to her many friends at Fort Riley. Mrs. Herringshaw has been an invalid for many years and died at the Walter Reed hospital. Her husband is in Mexico with his regiment, and her son George was with her in Washington at the time of her death.

Capt. Lucius Holbrook, Q.M.C., arrived from Honolulu on Saturday and has been house guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond. Captain Holbrook left Tuesday for a few days' visit with his brother, Major Willard A. Holbrook, at Fort Leavenworth. Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Stokes have received orders transferring him to Honolulu. Dr. Stokes has been on duty at the school for several years. Miss McAfee, sister of Captain McAfee, arrived last week, to remain with his two small children during his absence in the East.

Mrs. E. L. Franklin is packing to leave for Texas to visit her husband's family and will later go to her home in St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Jones entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown with a dinner and afterward went to the moving pictures. News has been received from Mrs. T. R. Rivers of the Colonel's rapid improvement. He has been moved from Casas Grandes to El Paso, and it is expected that he will shortly arrive at Fort Riley for recuperation. Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. C. A. P. Hatfield and Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond. Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Griffith gave a dinner for Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. I. P. Swift and Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Waterman.

Mrs. John Kennedy gave a small tea for Mesdames G. B. Pritchard, Frank U. Robinson, I. P. Swift, J. K. Brown, J. A. Mars, W. Arnold, J. A. Crane, A. Elmer. Mrs. I. P.

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Swift was supper guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane. Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown entertained for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond and Mrs. I. P. Swift Sunday. Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 12, 1916.

Mrs. James Reed, jr., and Mrs. R. B. Hilliard gave a pretty party Wednesday afternoon at Mrs. Reed's quarters, entertaining for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Molby, of Jamestown, N.Y. Six tables of bridge were played, with several additional guests dropping in for tea. The prize-winners were Mesdames Crofton, of San Francisco, Karns, Elliott, Wallace and Longbaugh and Miss Priscilla Elliott.

Mrs. C. C. Soule is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Pettigrove, from the state of Washington, in her apartments at the Collins in Vallejo. P.A. Paymr. E. R. Wilson reported last week from Bremerton as relief to Paymr. P. G. Willets, who is assigned to duty aboard the U.S.S. Missouri and leaves for the East at an early date. Chaplain and Mrs. John F. Fleming are looking for a house in Vallejo, as no quarters are provided for the yard chaplain. Paymr. James F. Kutz, recently on duty on the East coast, is visiting at his home in Oakland.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Irvine gave a dinner aboard the U.S.S. Oregon, in San Francisco Bay, Friday complimentary to Miss Nell Rauch and her fiancé, Allan Taylor. Others present: Lieut. and Mrs. Culin, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stoddard, Misses Dorothy Danforth, Elise Osborne and Antoinette Dye, Lieuts. K. L. Hill and E. A. Lofquist. Lieut. K. L. Hill was host at luncheon aboard the Rainbow at Yerba Buena last week, the guests afterward enjoying tennis at the naval station courts. Present: P.A. Surg. and Mrs. W. H. Halsey, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Johnson, Ensign and Mrs. Robert W. Cary, jr., Misses Bessie Haines and Helen Funk and Ensign Fred E. Pelton.

Mrs. Victor S. Houston, who is occupying apartments at the Charlemagne, in San Francisco, leaves shortly for Bremerton, where Lieutenant Commander Houston has been ordered. Miss Rhoda Fullam has left for Coronado to join her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, after a three weeks' visit to San Francisco. Chaplain A. A. McAlister, confined to his home on the yard last week with a severe attack of heart trouble, has recovered sufficiently to be about. Mrs. F. D. Karns will give up her house in Vallejo on the 15th, and with her little son and daughter will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlin at the barracks until Tuesday, when they leave for Carrolltown, Ohio, for a several weeks' visit to Commander Karns's home. The latter's ship, the Prometheus, is due at Norfolk June 1 for several weeks' repairs, and Mrs. Karns and the children will join him for that time before proceeding to their home in Annapolis. Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Karns's mother, has taken an apartment at the Collins in Vallejo, where she will remain until June, when she will go to Oregon for a three months' visit with her nephew before joining Mrs. Karns at Annapolis.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett and Miss Dorothy Bennett spent the week-end at Yerba Buena as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews. Mrs. William Small entertained at cards for Mrs. Molby on Saturday, prizes being won by Mrs. R. B. Hilliard and Mrs. James Reed, jr. Present: Mesdames Molby, F. T. Arms, Elmer E. Curtis, W. R. Webb, Recd., Hilliard and E. G. Morsell and Miss Mary Pegrem. In honor of Mrs. F. D. Karns, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. Pope gave a supper Sunday, inviting Mrs. I. K. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Godley, Lieut. and Mrs. R. D. Wuest, Mrs. Drum, Naval Constr. W. B. Fogarty and Paymr. Jonathan Brooks. On the same night Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert Jones entertained at supper for a number of friends in Vallejo. Mrs. Karns was also the incentive for a bridge party given by Mrs. F. T. Arms Monday, the guests being Mesdames Karns, William Small, James Reed, jr., Molby, R. B. Hilliard, T. J. J. See, Milton Updegraff and R. E. Pope.

Mrs. Jonathan Brooks has left for San Diego on a visit to her son-in-law and daughter, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. E. O. J. Eyttinge. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey and Mrs. Porter, of Dowagiac, Mich., last week were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett, who also entertained to-day for Miss Guyer, niece of Rear Admiral W. A. Kimball, retired, who is out from Davenport, Ohio, on a visit to the coast, and Miss Preston, of Rockland, Ill. Mrs. Molby was the incentive for the bridge party given this afternoon by Mrs. U. R. Webb. Others present were Mesdames James Reed, R. B. Hilliard, O. C. Soule, P. M. Bates, P. G. Lauman, E. E. Curtis and J. F. McGill.

The destroyer Lawrence is due at Mare Island the last of this month to have her boilers retubed and undergo a number of repairs. She is now at Keyport, torpedo station, state of Washington, but will be relieved there by the thull. Other vessels of the torpedo flotilla now at the yard will steam South about April 26 to join the ships at San Diego. Five boats of the first division of the Pacific Flotilla are expected to come to the yard for repairs as soon as the Hopkins and Truxtun go South, and the destroyers will probably be here for a month. The Cleveland, Denver and Annapolis are also to come for repairs as soon as they can be relieved in Southern waters.

Three car loads of steel, non-arrival of which has kept back some of the work on the Ouyama, reached the yard this week. The vessel, notwithstanding delay in receipt of steel, is eleven weeks ahead of schedule, being 36.7 per cent. completed in the hull division at the present time. The destroyer Shaw is 28.2 per cent. completed, a gain of 6.7 per cent. being made last month. It is reported here that the St. Louis, receiving ship at Yerba Buena until a few months ago, when she was ordered to Bremerton, may be sent to Honolulu as mother ship for the K-boats. In this event the Alert will probably be ordered from Honolulu, where she is acting as tender for the

submarines, to Mare Island and be fitted out to again serve as mother ship for the P-boats when they are commissioned.

The Navy Department has approved the plan for the installation of a marker buoy system aboard the submarine H-1 upon her arrival here. The system is designed to prevent such an accident as that which befell the ill-fated F-1 by releasing two buoys, attached to cables of graduated size, which are made fast to hoisting rings in the hull of the vessel.

Mare Island, Cal., April 19, 1916.

A surprise party was tendered Mrs. F. D. Karns at the quarters of Naval Constr. W. B. Fogarty Thursday evening, those who had planned the affair assembling at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Wuest, in Vallejo, and then proceeding to the yard. A supper-dance was the form of diversion. Present: Mrs. Karns, Mrs. I. K. Seymour, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Godley, Lieut. and Mrs. Wuest, Mrs. Du Bray, of San Francisco; Mrs. Drum, Miss Carson, of Los Angeles; Paymr. Jonathan Brooks, Lieutenant Talbot, U.S.M.C., and Naval Constructor Fogarty. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Heath also entertained in honor of Mrs. Karns, giving a dinner in San Francisco Friday.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Elmer E. Curtis were dinner hosts last week for Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, Chaplain and Mrs. J. F. Fleming, Surg. and Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Bearwald and P.A. Surg. C. K. Winn. Mrs. Du Bray, of San Francisco, is here for a two months' stay with her nephew, Naval Constr. W. B. Fogarty. Miss Carson has left for her home in Los Angeles after a visit to her sister, Mrs. Herbert Jones.

Mrs. C. C. Soule entertained at an informal party Sunday afternoon for twelve or sixteen friends. Pay Dir. and Mrs. F. T. Arms and Madame Arms, who has been visiting them from the East, have left for Coronado for a week or ten days' stay. Mrs. Emily Cutts has been entertaining Mrs. Stanton, widow of Paymaster Stanton, and Mrs. Mary Hillhouse, of London, who have now returned to San Francisco.

Mr. Molby has arrived here to join Mrs. Molby, who has been the guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed. Last Saturday Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. B. Hilliard gave a dinner in their honor and Mrs. Marion Maus and Mrs. Jordan, wife of Captain Jordan. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Allen gave a large supper party at the Somerton hotel in San Francisco last week, their guests afterward attending the black and white fancy dress party. Lieut. J. W. W. Cummings, of Mare Island, also entertained at a large supper preceding the fancy dress ball. Capt. Conrad Babcock has arrived from Mexico on sick leave and is visiting his parents-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Eells.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Johnson gave a dinner at Yerba Buena last week for their house guest, Miss Isabel Nason. Ten guests were present. Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany are expected the last of the week from Bremerton, where they have been visiting the latter's son-in-law and daughter, Surg. and Mrs. Robert Hoyt. Chaplain James Ossewaarde, of Alcatraz Island, has left for Michigan for a several weeks' visit. Lieut. F. L. Whitley was luncheon host at Alcatraz in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Marion Maus and Mrs. Jordan, wife of Captain Jordan. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Allen gave a large supper party at the Somerton hotel in San Francisco last week, their guests afterward attending the black and white fancy dress party. Lieut. J. W. W. Cummings, of Mare Island, also entertained at a large supper preceding the fancy dress ball. Capt. Conrad Babcock has arrived from Mexico on sick leave and is visiting his parents-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Eells.

The Cheyenne came up to the yard last Sunday, was docked Monday and sailed again for Mexican waters on Tuesday. The Perry got in to-day and will be placed in ordinary, as she has one hundred days' work on her. The Cleveland is expected May 6 for survey. The Maryland is expected to stop in San Francisco Bay for a few days next week, en route from San Diego to Bremerton, to join the reserve ships there. The Colorado arrived in San Francisco Monday evening, en route to San Diego, to join the ships at the exposition. The evaporators, distillers and a large consignment of castings for the Cuyama have arrived, including the rudder, struts and stern tubes. The vessel is to be launched on June 17.

A board convened at the yard yesterday to examine Theodore Earl Meilke, a hospital apprentice, who is the only one in this vicinity to take advantage of the rule which throws fifteen vacancies at the Naval Academy open to the enlisted personnel.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 8, 1916.

In honor of the ladies of the garrison Col. C. M. Perkins, commanding officer of the Marine Barracks, held a reception in the vacant quarters set aside for bachelor officers of the Marine Corps on Monday afternoon. Receiving with Colonel Perkins were Mrs. Barker, wife of Capt. F. A. Barker; Mrs. Barber, wife of Lieut. T. L. Barber; Mrs. Shearer, wife of Lieut. M. E. Shearer, and Mrs. Perkins, wife of Lieut. E. A. Perkins. The navy yard band, stationed on the green, played for dancing. A number of Army people from neighboring forts attended. At five o'clock two companies of marines paraded before the assemblage, moving pictures being taken of the drills.

Mrs. Crosse, wife of Lieut. C. W. Crosse, who went South on the cruiser Charleston, has moved to Seattle and will remain with relatives while her husband's ship is in the South. Comdr. and Mrs. O. G. Murfin entertained at dinner on board the cruiser Saratoga Friday, complimentary to Chaplain and Mrs. G. E. T. Stevenson, Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. McFall and Mr. and Mrs. Forbes. Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley went to Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., last Sunday, spending a few days sightseeing in the British Columbia cities. Mrs. E. D. Stanley, six weeks in Bremerton, the guest of her son, Paymr. E. D. Stanley and family, left Wednesday for her home.

In honor of her guests, Miss Kibbourne and Miss Allen, teachers in the Annie Wright Seminary, Mrs. Timothy O'Leary entertained at luncheon on Thursday for the college women of the station and for Mrs. E. D. Stanley and Mrs. W. P. Druley. Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Barker had dinner Wednesday complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus and Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer. To meet Mrs. Pond and Miss Pond, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, from Berkeley, Cal., on their way to the East coast, Mrs. J. E. Pond gave a tea on Wednesday. Assisting were Mrs. McWhorter, Mrs. Stiles, Miss Mary Wells and Miss Eleanor O'Leary. All the ladies on the station called. Mrs. and Miss Pond left Thursday for Old Point Comfort to join Rear Admiral Pond.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. S. Turpin gave a dinner party on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Coontz, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw. Mrs. Fowler, guest of her niece, Mrs. S. C. Loomis, for several months, leaves Monday for her home in Aurora, Ill. Miss Grace Denny, of Seattle, spent Thursday with Mrs. E. D. Stanley. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth entertained at Sunday dinner, complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Fowler and Lieut. and Mrs. Hibbs.

Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany, of Mare Island, arrived Monday for a two weeks' visit at the home of their daughter, Mrs. R. E. Hoyt, and Surgeon Hoyt. The three-act farce put on by Lieut. C. W. Crosse at the Eagle Hall Thursday evening for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society was by far the best thing of the kind ever given in Bremerton and netted the Society \$250, which sum goes to the National Association for the relief of the families of any Navy people in distress. Lieutenant Crosse, who put the show on at the Naval Academy two years ago, was the cleverest performer on this occasion and his interpretation of "The Other Mr. Smith" would have brought out great praise from any city audience. He was ably assisted by Paymaster McCarty, whose make-up and interpretation of the wise detective, Sergeant Duffel, was one of the best things of the evening. Mrs. W. S. Turpin, as the housekeeper, was excellent. Paymr. E. D. Stanley, as the Rev. John Smith, Mrs. R. E. Hoyt, as Rev. Smith's wife, Mrs. F. A. Barker, as Miss Fotheringway, the actress, and Paymr. E. R. Wilson, as the other Mr. Smith's friend, were all splendid.

The cruiser Charleston left Monday for the South, stopping at San Francisco for five days, then on to San Diego, where target practice will be held off Coronado Islands. It is under-



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stood that the Charleston will relieve the U.S.S. Severn at Colon. Comdr. E. H. Campbell was in command, with Lieut. C. W. Crosse, executive, Lieut. H. W. Boynton, navigator, and Lieut. J. J. Thompson, engineer officer. Ensign Vanderkloot was watch officer. Paymr. John Irwin, who went South about two weeks ago for duty on the Iris, was ordered back and arrived just before the Charleston sailed, taking over the ship's accounts. Surg. H. C. Curl will join the Charleston in the South. The cruiser South Dakota arrived last Wednesday from Mare Island, to join the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Mrs. M. Lois Wrenn gave an informal leap year party at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. N. Jensen, on Tuesday evening. The Dream Theater was first visited, the guests enjoying Marie Doro in "Diplomacy." Returning to the home of the hostess supper was served and all enjoyed dancing and cards. Mrs. F. H. Luckel had two tables of bridge guests on Wednesday in her apartments in the Kitsap Inn. Playing were Mesdames Loomis, Fowler, Drake, Griswold, Barber, Duncan, Shearer and Blankenship. Mrs. E. H. Campbell and Mrs. H. W. Boynton sailed on the S.S. President on Tuesday for San Diego, to join Commander Campbell and Lieutenant Boynton when the cruiser Charleston reaches that port.

Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw entertained at dinner last Friday in honor of Paymr. E. R. Wilson and for Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus and Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer. Lieut. and Mrs. Tom D. Barber entertained at a bridge and supper this evening in honor of their guest, Mr. Harold Shanley, of Seattle.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 15, 1916.

Mrs. Coontz, wife of Capt. R. E. Coontz, commandant of the yard, was at home on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Orin G. Murfin served chocolate and Mrs. Clarence F. Ely poured tea. The Misses Drake assisted. Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Jones had dinner Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. Richard McMann, of Seattle; Chaplain and Mrs. Stevenson, Capt. and Mrs. Barker, Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Paymr. and Mrs. Hornberger, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fisher, Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley, Lieut. and Mrs. McFall, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Dr. and Mrs. Ely, Comdr. W. W. Bush, Paymaster McCarty and Dr. Zalesky. Comdr. and Mrs. Griswold had dinner Wednesday complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. Turpin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Houston, Miss Dorothy Morrissey, of Portland, and Lieutenant Barber.

Ten couples of young people went by auto to Kitsap Lake Friday and enjoyed a chicken dinner and dancing at the Wigwam in honor of Miss Drake and Miss Rachel Drake, who leave to-day for their home at Waltham, Mass. Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer entertained at dinner on Sunday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy and Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Stiles. As a farewell to the Misses Drake, Lieut. J. D. Moore entertained at dinner on the New Orleans Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Barker had supper Wednesday complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus and Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer.

Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Houston arrived Monday and are now settled in the Kitsap Inn. Commander Houston has taken over command of the St. Louis. Dr. E. D. Almy arrived Thursday from the South to meet her husband, Lieut. E. D. Almy, who is attached to the cruiser South Dakota. Mrs. R. E. Coontz, wife of the commandant of the yard, was hostess to one of the largest and most delightful bridge parties of the season on Wednesday. Assisting at the tea were Mrs. Bradshaw and Mrs. Brown. Nine tables were occupied by the players. Mrs. F. D. Barker was hostess to six tables of bridge on Thursday.

In honor of the Misses Drake, Lieut. and Mrs. B. L. Canaga entertained on Wednesday evening, the guests choosing between the "movies" and bridge and meeting after for supper at the Canaga home. Present were the Misses Drake, Miss Canaga, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Ely, Mrs. Wrenn, Lieutenants

Graves, McKenzie and J. D. Moore and Paymaster McCarty. Comdr. and Mrs. Turpin were hosts at bridge and supper on Tuesday for Dr. and Mrs. Backus, Chaplain and Mrs. Stevenson, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fisher, Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley and Lieut. and Mrs. McFall.

Mrs. Fowler, guest of her niece, Mrs. S. C. Loomis, was called to Chicago Wednesday by the illness of a son. Chaplain and Mrs. Stevenson gave a supper party on Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Migliavacca, Mrs. Wrenn, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Hibbs, Lieut. and Mrs. McFall and Ensign Richie.

Chaplain George B. Thompson, recently detached from duty on the battleship Utah, has been ordered to the yard for duty, making the first chaplain ever assigned to this station, although there is one assigned to the fleet. Chaplain Thompson will arrive on May 5. The cruiser Colorado left at 9:30 a.m. to-day for San Diego on a two months' cruise. Comdr. C. M. Toger is in command; Lieut. S. C. Loomis, executive.

The first round in a handicap elimination tournament, eighteen-hole match play on handicap allowance, was played off at the yard Sunday morning with the following results: Forbes, with a handicap of 10, defeated Roesch, handicap 17, 7 up; Drake (hk. 18) defeated Griswold (hk. 25), 4 up; Druley (hk. 19) defeated Jensen (hk. 16), 3 up; Turpin (hk. 23) defeated Hornberger (hk. 25), 8 up; Larimer (hk. 15) defeated Almy (hk. 11), 2 up; Stiles (hk. 12) defeated Backus (hk. 15), 5 up; Daly (hk. 20) defeated Thomas (hk. 19), 1 up; McFall (hk. 25) defeated Barber (hk. 23), 7 up.

Mrs. R. E. Coontz entertained at luncheon on Tuesday for Mrs. W. W. Robinson, of Fort Lawton; Mrs. Herbert Robinson, of Aberdeen, and Mrs. Victor Owens, of Leland, Ore.

Hereafter all the ships of the Pacific Fleet, including the reserve fleet, will hold torpedo practice at the new torpedo station at Keyport, Wash., nine miles from the navy yard. The torpedo boat Lawrence, recently arrived from the South, will be stationed at Keyport and run the torpedoes. The new station will soon begin work, as a shipment of thirty torpedoes arrived last Saturday from Newport, R.I.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., April 21, 1916.

Captain Whitfield gave a picnic supper party recently for Capt. and Mrs. Voris, Lieuts. and Mesdames Terrell and Falk and Lieutenant Krogstad. Mrs. Hinemon has joined Lieutenant Hinemon from a visit at Sheridan, Wyo. Mrs. Whitfield returned last week from a three months' visit in Memphis and Little Rock.

Major Webster was host at the officers' mess Wednesday evening of last week for Capt. and Mesdames Whitfield and Adams, Lieuts. and Mesdames Falk and Hinemon. Mrs. Davis entertained at luncheon at the Gadsden on Tuesday for Mesdames Gibson, Yule, Morris, Pirtle and Falk. Major and Mrs. Howard and Capt. and Mrs. Voris were among a party who picnicked near Warren last Sunday.

Mrs. Waugh, accompanied by her mother, arrived Saturday from San Antonio to join Lieutenant Waugh. Among those who have taken apartments in the new Fisher Building are Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Lieuts. and Mesdames Waugh, Hinemon and Brown. Capt. and Mrs. Adams entertained on Sunday at an old-fashioned Virginia supper, honoring Lieut. and Mrs. Hinemon. The other guests were Capt. and Mesdames Voris and Whitfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Falk, Major Webster and Lieutenant White.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger are the proud possessors of a new Dodge car. Mrs. Morris entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames Gibson, Yule, Davis and Falk. Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield were guests at a theater party given by General Davis on Wednesday evening to see "Teal's Ducklings."

The three children of Lieut. and Mrs. Terrell are in quaran-

LOS ANGELES

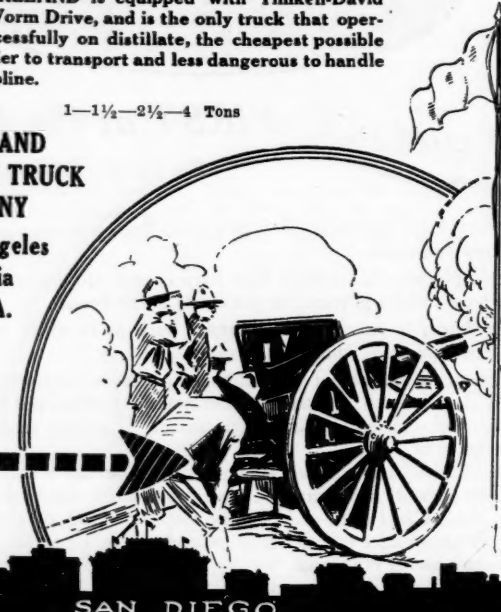
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SAN DIEGO

time with messes. Captains Bonnaffon and Charles, Lieutenants Waugh and Schmidt, with their companies, have gone to Warren for duty until May 5. Lieutenant Albright on Wednesday evening was host at the officers' mess for Capt. and Mrs. Voris, Lieuts. and Mesdames Davis and Blumel.

Mrs. Kirtland left last week for a visit in El Paso, Chicago and Washington. Captain Charles has recently joined the regiment, coming from foreign service. Lieutenant Ware has returned from a month's leave spent in Pasadena.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Harlingen, Texas, April 21, 1916.

In pursuance of orders, the entire 6th Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Gaston, will be ready to take up their journey for Columbus, N.M., April 22. Troops F and L, commanded by Lieut. Orlando G. Palmer, have been stationed at Donna, about thirty miles from here. At Sam Fordyce, Troop G has seen hard service, under the care of Lieut. Stanley Koch. Mission has been protected by Troops E and H, under Major Matthew C. Butler, jr. Capt. Andrew E. Williams commands Troops C and D, at Mercedes. Troops B, I and K are looked after by Major James J. Hornbrook, at Harlingen. Troop Machine Gun Platoon are commanded by Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, jr. Chaplain Charles W. Freeland will accompany the troops to their new field of duty; Captains Blanchard and Talbot as medical officers.

Mesdames Launcelot M. Purcell, George K. Wilson, William S. West, of Brownsville; Captain Wilson, Major Boyers, Mr. West and Lieutenant Purcell were visitors to Brownsville on April 16, having dinner at the Country Club. Major and Mrs. Percy Willis had dinner April 15 for Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dyer, at the Mooreland. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf. Mrs. and Miss Rose Bullard were visitors to Fort Brown on April 18. The order of the past few days has been packing and the hurriedly made plans of the families of the officers of the 6th Cavalry. Capt. and Mrs. Walter J. Scott, four days after they had taken the bungalow recently occupied by Capt. and Mrs. John S. Chambers and had everything arranged so attractively, had to pack up again. Captain Scott is regimental quartermaster of the 6th Cavalry and will accompany his regiment to Columbus. Mrs. Scott will go to Galveston for the present.

Lieut. George H. Huddleson, 26th Inf., has returned here after his detail of duty at Santa Maria Pump. Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Krapf, located at Mercedes, spent April 19 with friends of the 26th Infantry here. Many of the Army ladies are being inoculated with the typhoid fever serum, and others have been vaccinated against smallpox.

Miss Rose Bullard, only daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert L. Bullard, was invited by the Order of the Alamo, San Antonio, Texas, to be duchess at the annual spring carnival to be held next week there. On account of the unsettled conditions in the valley, Miss Bullard regretfully declined. Miss Paul Hill, Messrs. Charles Armstrong and Moses Hill were luncheon guests of Miss Bullard on April 16. Major and Mrs. Percy Willis are dinner hosts this evening for Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Brooks, at the Mooreland. Lieut. Stephen M. Walmsley, 6th Cav., recently transferred from Mercedes to headquarters camp here, has been assigned to command Troop K. Lieutenant Walmsley has Capt. William O. Reed's fine horse "Kim." Captain Reed had several good animals he had to sell before going on his recent detail with Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing into Mexico.

Capt. Clark R. Elliott, 4th Inf., of Fort Brown, passed through here on April 19, en route to spend a four months' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin Compton entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. George K. Wilson and Lieut. and Mrs. Agard H. Bailey on Tuesday. Mrs. Charles W. Freeland and the little Misses Elizabeth and Janet Freeland on account of the departure of the 6th Cavalry will sail from Galveston for New York on the Mallory S.S. Line. Mrs. Freeland and daughters will visit relatives and friends in Virginia and the East until they can again be joined by Chaplain Freeland. To-day is San Jacinto day, the most revered holiday in

Texas history. The battlefield of San Jacinto is thirty odd miles across by water from Galveston, ten miles by road to Houston. It was under these large, handsome old live oak trees that Gen. Sam Houston, with his several hundred Texans, defeated Santa Anna, and over 2,000 Mexican troops. Monuments and tablets mark this ten-acre battlefield.

Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, 6th Cav., who has been making maps around Mercedes, has reached here, to accompany his regiment to Columbus.

Mrs. Arthur Thayer, wife of Major Thayer, 7th Cav., Manila, was a house guest of Mrs. Stephen M. Walmsley, at the Mooreland, for three days last week. Mrs. Thayer later went to Brownsville, to visit Mrs. Rabb. Major Thayer is anticipating returning to the States this summer when his tour in the Islands will be completed.

Lieut. John E. Mort, Field Art., recently stationed at Mercedes, now assigned to 2d Field Artillery for duty, passed through on April 15, en route to San Antonio and San Francisco, to take the May transport for the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Cook were charmingly surprised at their attractive bungalow on Monroe avenue a few evenings ago by the calling of a large party of friends and a happy evening was spent. Lieut. and Mrs. Bowers Davis entertained at a card party at their home in San Benito on April 15. Miss Rose Bullard won first prize. Many ladies of the 26th Infantry and 6th Cavalry went from here.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Arthur G. Hixson, 14th Cav., held a review of the 3d Cavalry, stationed at Fort Brown, on April 18. Col. Augustus P. Blocksom commanding. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., Mrs. and Miss Rose Bullard and Master Keith Bullard went from here to witness the drills.

A fine game of baseball was played on Johnson's Field the afternoon of April 19 between the Harlingen nine and a team of the 4th Infantry, from Fort Brown. Capt. Wait C. Johnson played on the home team, consequently they beat the visitors 7 to 2. Captain Johnson is a prime favorite. The men would follow him as quickly on a battlefield as on a baseball diamond.

Rattlesnakes are annoyingly plentiful in the valley just now; one measuring seven feet four inches, with twenty-one rattles, was killed recently. A resident on Tyler avenue boasts that he has slain thirty-two rattlesnakes in his own yard during the past four years.

Thirty-three horses were received here April 15 for the 6th Cavalry.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 22, 1916.

Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, of the Arsenal, and her sister, Mrs. John H. Read, entertained Saturday at luncheon and bridge, complimenting their mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burrus, of Norfolk, Va., and Mrs. William Scott Wood, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. George Bell, jr. A stringed orchestra furnished music. Misses Marguerite and Amy Heard gave a buffet supper last evening in honor of their guest, Miss Mary Comstock, of Providence, R.I., and for Misses Octavia Bullis, Lenschen Schober, Janie Polk and Margaret Wilkins, Lieutenants Harris, Heard, Peyton, Magruder, Wallace, Rafferty and Darragh.

Miss Lenschen Schober had luncheon on Monday at the Travis club for Miss Rafferty, Misses Amy and Marguerite Heard and Mary Comstock. Miss Rafferty arrived Monday from Chicago to be the guest of her brother, W. A. Rafferty, for several months. Miss Laura Virginia Adams entertained the Les Jeunes club and their friends with a dance at the post gymnasium Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Raborg had dinner Sunday in their home at the West Texas Military Academy for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Landa, Mrs. Conger Pratt, Mrs. William Scott Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. B. M. Bailey and Capt. and Mrs. Bunker.

The process of injecting "ginger" into the proposed citizens' military training camp at Fort Sam Houston from June 12 to July 8 has been started. Officers of the Southern Department staff declare the encampment is going to be made an unqualified success and that activities will be pushed from

now on. As a step to getting the hundreds who wish to join the camp in line, 1st Lieut. E. K. Sterling, 3d Cav., has been appointed to visit the leading large and small cities of the state in the interest of the camp. General Funston placed Lieutenant Sterling on the detail to handle the work exclusively at the present time.

Miss Mary Comstock, guest of Misses Amy and Marguerite Heard for three months, left Tuesday for her home in Providence, R.I. On Tuesday about thirty of the younger set of the post had a delightful moonlight picnic at Brackenridge park, later going to the Cavalry club for dancing. Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee entertained during the band concert Thursday with an informal tea. Misses Amy and Marguerite Heard gave a tea Thursday, complimenting Miss Rafferty. Mrs. Cushman served ice and Mrs. Raborg poured tea.

Mrs. Galbraith gave a tea Wednesday in honor of her niece, Miss Florence Ridenbaugh, of Boise, Idaho. The ladies of the Cavalry post helped Mrs. Galbraith receive, while the girls assisted in the dining room. Miss Julia Goode, of St. Louis, guest of Mrs. Allen, left Tuesday for home. An attractive riding party was given Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge. After riding for two hours the party went to the Rutledge home for dinner, where later dancing and swimming were enjoyed. About sixty people from the post attended.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, April 8, 1916.

Arriving last Sunday on the S.S. Parisma from New Orleans were the Misses Ethlyn and Catherine Legendra, Adele Monrose, Elizabeth Lyman, Helen Bate and Marie Celeste Velere, chaperoned by Mrs. Terrell. Since their arrival they have been guests of Mrs. Charles S. Caffery. With so many attractive young visitors in the garrison much was done for them socially. The days have been full of sight-seeing and the evenings full of entertainment. On Wednesday they were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Harry D. Mitchell at a delightful launch party up the Chagres river. That evening the bachelors of the post gave for them a jolly informal hop at the administration building. Thursday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. O'Brien entertained them with a picnic-supper out at the reservoir, coming back by moonlight and reaching the post just in time to see the excellent photo drama, "The Puppet Crown," at the amusement hall, and the evening was ended with a merry gathering at the officers' mess. Others enjoying this pleasant party were Lieut. and Mrs. Ware, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. Forbes, Misses Larned and Geer, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, Dr. Baylis and Lieutenants Murray, Larned, Morrissey, Byrne and Noland and Major Croxton. This morning Mrs. Charles H. Muir and Miss Helen Muir are entertaining for them at a bridge luncheon at the officers' club, their other guests being Mesdames Woodbury and Atkins, from Camp Gaillard; S. M. Waterhouse, J. K. Miller, C. B. Humphrey, A. V. Partello, J. K. Partello, J. C. Brady, G. F. Baltzell, F. W. Bugbee, J. A. Moss, Auswell E. Deitsch, J. F. Ware, R. E. O'Brien, G. L. Brown, Allan Rutherford, Thompson Lawrence, S. H. Hopson, Arnold Hunt, A. A. Wiley, Frank W. Milburn and Miss Sharron.

Lieut. R. E. O'Brien was a passenger on the S.S. Metapan, which arrived Monday. He was returning from a two weeks' leave spent in Costa Rica. Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller went over to Colon on Wednesday to meet their son, Mr. William Miller, who arrived that day from New York. He attended school in Washington the past winter, and has come to spend his vacation with his parents. Lieut. Walton Goodwin returned from the Ancon Hospital early this week and is convalescing nicely from his recent operation.

Col. and Mrs. C. H. Muir were hosts at a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. B. R. Wade, Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee, Capt. Robert Field, Miss Muir and Lieut. and Mrs. Milburn. That same evening Col. and Mrs. Morton were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. White, of Quarry Heights, others present being Major and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Rolphe Bolling, sr., and Mrs. Risso Patrone de Barros. Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Barnes dined informally with Capt. and Mrs. Hopson on Thursday.

Mrs. Traber Norman, of Washington, D.C., and her daughters, Mrs. Herbert A. Wadsworth and Mrs. Roscoe C. Batson, of Camp Otis, are guests of Mr. Wilford Twyman to-day. Little Peggy Edwards, from Quarry Heights, is spending this week-end with Katherine and Louise Twyman. Col. and Mrs. Morton are week-end guests at Washington hotel.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., March 17, 1916.

Major Fergusson gave a farewell dinner at the Army and Navy club on March 4 in honor of Miss Buckley and Capt. and Mrs. Berry, who sailed on the Shinyo Maru. Major and Mrs. Williams entertained at dinner that evening for Major and Mrs. Jenks, Major and Mrs. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. Turrell, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie and Lieut. and Mrs. Otosen. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Gillespie, Major Jenks and Captain Turrell. A dinner was given at the Nipa club on March 5 by Lieut. and Mrs. Vose for Capt. and Mrs. Lecocq, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps, Lieut. and Mrs. Lemly, Miss Curtiss, Miss Redfield and Lieutenants Jones and Sutton.

Mrs. A. G. Gillespie, wife of Lieutenant Gillespie, C.A.C., gave a bridge party March 6. Prizes were won by Mesdames Slavens, Sherwood, Avery, Otosen, Wilson, Bell and McGregor. Miss Frankline entertained at a bridge luncheon March 7. The head prize went to Mrs. Tanner, while Mrs. Tuttle won the consolation. The guests included Mesdames Jenks, Phipps, Bowman, Williams, Bartlett, Kimberly, Clark, Vose and Bell. Mrs. D. S. Wilson was hostess at bridge on March 7 in honor of Mrs. Dunlap, from Batangas. Prizes were won by Mesdames Phipps, Tanner, McCaughey, Garrison and McGregor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Spiller are spending the month at Baguio. Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Steele and Lieut. B. C. Dunn, of Caballo, were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly March 7. Lieut. and Mrs. Austin entertained at dinner that night for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker and Capt. and Mrs. Phipps; a dinner was given by Major and Mrs. Williams for Colonel Hoff, Capt. and Mrs. B. H. L. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Nelson and Lieut. and Mrs. Vose. Gen. and Mrs. Bailey were at home on March 9 to all the officers and ladies of Corregidor. Mrs. Slavens and Mrs. Kimberly assisted.

Major and Mrs. Jenks had dinner on March 8 for Col. and Mrs. Slavens, Major and Mrs. Huston, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Franklin and Dr. Ingold; Major and Mrs. Price gave a dinner March 9 for Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Lemly, Lieut. and Mrs. Vose, Miss Franklin and Dr. Harwood, while Lieut. and Mrs. White had dinner for Major and Mrs. Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Tuttle, Tanner, Ely and McDonald. Miss Onyria Bailey gave a bridge party March 10 for Mesdames Scudder, Stuart, Otosen, Vose, Tanner, Tuttle and Miss Arnold. Capt. and Mrs. Colvin entertained at dinner March 8 in honor of Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Col. and Mrs. Slavens, Capt. and Mrs. Lecocq, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. McCammon, Miss Curtiss and Dr. Patterson.

Mrs. Austin gave a pretty bridge party March 10. Prizes were won by Mesdames Slavens, Wilde, Green, McCammon and Redfield. Col. and Mrs. Phillips entertained at dinner March 10 in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Humphrey, Major and Mrs. Huston and Capt. and Mrs. Peek; Col. and Mrs. Slavens, Major and Mrs. Dutton and Major and Mrs. Steele were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Hearn; Lieut. and Mrs. Otosen gave a dinner party for the Misses Onyria and Polly Bailey, Williams, Curtiss, Redfield and Lieutenants Johnson, Stanley Jones Johnson and McDill; Lieut. and Mrs. Vose had dinner for Major and Mrs. Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. Tuttle, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Franklin and Captain Boisseau. Capt. and Mrs. Williams and small daughter, who came on the last transport, are living in their quarters, at 120 Infantry Level.

The first of a series of eight or ten recitals to be given by the Corregidor Musical Club was the song recital given by

Major I. C. Jenks last week. Major Jenks has a fine, big voice of a very pleasing quality; he sings with evident enjoyment and never fails to please his audiences. Lieut. F. K. Johnson assisted in the recital by furnishing a group of flute solos and several flute obligatos. Mrs. Stuart played the accompaniments for both the vocal and flute solos. Major Jenks's program follows: 1. Songs—(a) "In a Garden," C. B. Hawley; (b) "At Dawning," Cadman; (c) "From the Land of the Sky Blue Water," Cadman; with flute obligato. 2. Flute solo, Lieutenant Johnson. 3. Songs—(a) "Till I Wake," from Indian Love Lyrics, Amy Woodforde Finden; (b) Two songs from Cycle Lilland, "Secret Greetings" and "Resignation," A. Von Fielitz. 4. Songs with flute obligato—(a) "Absent," Metcalf; (b) "Oh, Dry Those Tears," Del Riego; Mrs. A. J. Stuart, accompanist.

Mrs. Frank H. Phipps, jr., and Mrs. J. E. Wilson will spend the hot season in Japan. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Cocheu leave on Saturday for the Southern Island trip. A dinner party was given before the Topsiside hop last Friday by Major Patterson for Capt. and Mrs. Phipps, Lieut. and Mrs. Lemly, Major Ferguson and Captains Hall and Duncan. Lieut. and Mrs. McCammon had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, Lieut. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Baxter, Captain Hall and Lieutenant Young.

Mrs. Leitch, of Manila, has been house guest of Mrs. Johnson for the past week. Lieut. and Mrs. MacGregor have moved from the Nipa line and are now on Topsiside in quarters recently occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Seudder. Dr. D. D. Walton, U.S.N., was guest of honor at a dinner party given on Saturday by Lieutenants Sutton and Canady, of the Aviation Section. The guests included Miss Redfield, Miss Curtiss and Capt. and Mrs. Lecocq. On Saturday Mrs. Johnson gave a delightful bridge-tee in honor of Mrs. Leitch, of Manila. Prizes were won by Mesdames Leitch, Slavens, Humphrey and Phipps.

Major and Mrs. Humphrey had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Phipps, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lemly and Captain Hall and Patterson. A delightful dinner party was given at the Nipa Club on Sunday night by Major and Mrs. Steele for Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Major and Mrs. Price, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Colvin, Lieut. and Mesdames Clark, Gillespie, Vose and Fitzgerald and Lieutenant McDill. A jolly surprise party was given on Monday night by Mrs. Vose in honor of Lieutenant Vose's birthday. Bridge prizes went to Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. White, Captains Terrell and Bartlett. A large bridge party was given by Mrs. J. A. Green on Tuesday at the Topsiside Club. Prizes were won by Mesdames Stewart, Peek, Terrell, Wilde, Wilson, Clark, Bell and Miss Franklin.

A pretty morning bridge party was given by Mrs. Vose on Thursday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Humphrey, Johnson, McCaughey, White, Pierce, Price, Lemly, Dutton and Green. Capt. and Mrs. B. H. L. Williams had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Lieut. and Mrs. Green and Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie. The transport dance on Tuesday night at the Army and Navy Club was most successful. The outdoor dance floor was used for the first time, and the Constabulary band furnished music. Corregidor was represented by Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps, Miss Redfield and Lieutenants Stanley, Sutton, Johnson, Pendleton and McDill.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, who arrived on the last transport, are house guests of Major and Mrs. Steele while their home is being settled. Among those sailing on the Thomas last Wednesday was Mrs. Slavens, wife of Colonel Slavens, C.D.Q.M. Colonel Slavens will leave on the April transport. A cable brought the very sad news of the death of Major Williams's mother in Alabama.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly had dinner Tuesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu and Capt. and Mrs. Alley. On Wednesday their dinner guests were Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps and Lieutenant Dunn. Mrs. Avery gave a bridge party at the Topsiside Club on March 17. St. Patrick's favorite color was cleverly carried out. Prizes were won by Mesdames Peek, Wheatley, Seudder, Johnson, McCammon, Lemly, Williams, Redfield and Gillespie.

The regular field day was held on Tuesday morning. This month all entries were for aquatic events. The entire command was transported to the mine dock, which was either the starting or finishing point for all events. Swimming races, boat races, diving contests and tugs-of-war made up the program. Music was furnished by the Artillery band. Cash prizes were awarded in each contest.

The big Army baseball league is now a concrete proposition. The schedule of forty-eight games will be played on Saturday and Sunday afternoons at both the McKinley diamond and the Corregidor ground, the opening game to be played at McKinley on Saturday, March 25. The league will be composed of four teams—one Artillery and one Infantry, from Corregidor; the 15th Cavalry and 8th Infantry, from Fort McKinley. The winning team will be given the China trip, and the second in the league the Southern Island trip.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., April 10, 1916.

Major and Mrs. Edgar had dinner Wednesday at the Moana hotel for Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Col. and Mrs. Kendall, Col. and Mrs. Howell, Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, Major Matthew De Laney and Captain Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Crystal on Friday had dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Harris, of New York, and for Mrs. McDowell, Capt. and Mrs. William B. Cochran, Madame Cochran, Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Sloan, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Frank, of Schofield Barracks.

Mrs. Carl A. Hardigg returned to the fort on Sunday after a pleasant visit at Hilo. Capt. and Mrs. William S. Faulkner, 12th Inf., passengers on the Thomas, en route to Nogales, N.M., were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan on Monday. Major Michael J. Lenihan, who was confined to his house by illness, is out again. Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Cooke and family and Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Whitener sailed on the Thomas for the mainland on Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln entertained a large supper party at quartet tables on Sunday.

Measles have again broken out at the fort and several cases have developed. Little Marion Cochran, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William B. Cochran, is now recovering. Miss Jocelyn Parker was a passenger on the Great Northern for San Francisco last Tuesday. Miss Parker has been the house guest of Miss Bonnie Scott for a fortnight. Capt. and Mrs. Clyde Parker expect to sail on the Logan for San Francisco next Tuesday, Captain Parker having been ordered to the Letterman hospital.

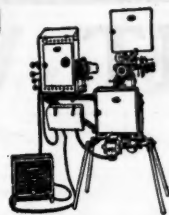
Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday entertained at dinner last Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Otho B. Rosenbaum and Master Boo Rosenbaum. The Evening bridge club met on Monday for the first time in three weeks and there were six tables of cards. Lieut. Theodore Martin held highest score. Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond A. Wheeler entertained at dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield and Mrs. Tupper. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal on Tuesday were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of New York, at the Moana hotel. Major and Mrs. William R. Dashiell had dinner Sunday for Major and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose and on Monday for Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield and Mrs. Tupper.

Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield and Mrs. Tupper were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Edwin H. Peck on Tuesday. Miss Hill, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert Lyon, leaves for the mainland on the Logan April 11. Master Malcolm Knowles, son of Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Knowles, underwent a slight operation at the department hospital on Friday. Mrs. Frank A. Sloan is a patient at the department hospital. Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday gave a most enjoyable four-table card party Friday. Mrs. Malone and Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum assisted in serving tea.

Dr. and Mrs. George B. Tuttle and Capt. and Mrs. Frederick, of Fort Ruger, gave a dinner at the Moana hotel on Friday for Miss Lenore McGovern, sister of Mrs. Phisterer. The guests later motored to the hon at Fort Kamehameha. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Charles R. Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Charles A. Ragan, Major Herbert O. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Major W. S. Guignard, Paymaster Grey, U.S.N.,

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Lieut. and Mrs. H. F. Loomis, Misses Geraldine Boush, Ruger and Grey, Lenihan, Morris, McCue and Lieuts. A. J. Stuart, William Rose, Ensign Byrne and Lieutenant Tilghman. Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone had dinner Tuesday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. George Roderick, Col. and Mrs. Frank Coe, Major Matthew De Laney, Capt. William E. Doane and others.

Major and Mrs. Edgar Russel entertained at dinner in the rathskeller of the Young Hotel for Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Dyer, Col. and Mrs. Houston, Major Williams, Major and Mrs. Lenihan, Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes and Lieut. and Mrs. Black. On Monday Col. and Mrs. Houston complimented Col. and Mrs. Howell, Major and Mrs. Gose, Major and Mrs. Russel, Mrs. Dyer and Colonel Ebert at dinner.

Mrs. Grover C. Ritter, of Jackson, Cal., was guest of honor at a dinner given last Thursday by Capt. and Mrs. Massee, who left on the Logan for the mainland April 2. Mrs. J. B. Houston was the motif for a surprise luncheon given by her sister, Mrs. Dyer, of Boston, Mass., at the country club last Friday in honor of Mrs. Houston's birthday anniversary. Capt. and Mrs. Edward K. Massee entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Vittum. Mrs. John P. Wisser was a luncheon hostess on Tuesday for Mesdames George Plimpton of Buffalo, N.Y., Charles N. Sawyer, Edward C. Carey, William B. Atkinson and Richard C. Kimball. Major and Mrs. Russel are guests at the Young hotel. Mrs. John Mather entertained six tables of auction bridge last Tuesday at Fort Kamehameha. Mrs. Frank Coe won first prize, Mrs. Clifford Jones second. Capt. and Mrs. Otho B. Rosenbaum entertained at luncheon Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Clyde B. Parker and Capt. and Mrs. Hyer, of Schofield Barracks.

Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell had Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Lincoln and Mrs. Roe as dinner guests Monday and later they attended the bridge club. Mrs. W. B. Cochran, who has been confined to her room on account of illness, is doing nicely and hopes to be around with her friends in a few days. One of the handsomest dinners of the past week was that at which Col. and Mrs. Howell entertained for Consul and Madame Arita. Covers were laid for fourteen, and among Col. and Mrs. Howell's guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederick, Mrs. Howell-Clinton. During dinner the 2d Infantry orchestra played on the lanais.

Lieut. William B. Rose was dinner guest of Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan last Wednesday. Mrs. D. T. Greene and Master Joseph Douglas Greene have returned to their home. Major and Mrs. William R. Dashiell had dinner Thursday for Chaplain and Mrs. William R. Scott, Miss Bonnie Scott, Miss Eleanor Scott and Master Billy Scott. Mrs. James Brown, wife of Captain Brown, of the Thetis, will sail for the States on the next transport.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 10, 1916.

Mrs. Swift Martin entertained in honor of Mrs. William Chitty with a three-table bridge last week. Prizes were won by Mesdames Glassford, Carey and McCleave. Capt. and Mrs. Chitty were guests of honor at a bridge party of six tables given by Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Day on Saturday evening. Mrs. Edward Carey and Col. John Guilfoyle won the first prizes and Lieut. and Mrs. Swift Martin the second prizes.

Major W. S. Guignard gave a luncheon on Saturday in honor of his guests for the day, Mrs. Howell-Clinton, of Fort Shafter, and the Misses Bates and Foster, of St. Louis. Invited to meet them were Col. S. D. Sturgis and John McMahon, Capt. and Mrs. Glassford and Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney. In the evening Major Guignard gave a dinner for them, inviting Colonel Sturgis, Major T. N. Horn and Lieut. and Mrs. Louie A. Beard. On this evening Major and Mrs. Frank K. Albright entertained at dinner for Gens. and Mesdames Wisser and Strong, Col. and Mesdames Faison and Bailey, Col. Carl Reichmann and Miss Martin. Major and Mrs. Vernon A. Caldwell, who left this week for the homeland on the Thomas, were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George Harrison on Saturday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Truby C. Martin had a Saturday dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Raymond S. Pratt, Lieuts. and Mesdames Louie A. Beard and Robert M. Cheney. On Friday Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Strong gave a dinner in honor of Governor Lucius E. Pinkham, of Hawaii. The 25th band gave a beautiful concert. Invited to meet the Governor were Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, from Fort Shafter; Mrs. Jerome Pillow, Major and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, Dr. Whitman, Mrs. Henry Laney and Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Daly. Gen. and Mrs. Strong gave a luncheon last week for Mr. and Mrs. Day and Mr. and Mrs. Farwell, of Chicago, and Col. and Mrs. Faison.

Col. and Mrs. S. L. Faison entertained at the country club with a luncheon for Mrs. Parrott and Mrs. McComas, of San Francisco, who are staying at the Moana. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Col. John Guilfoyle and Capt. Alexander Macnab. Mrs. Francis McComas was guest of Col. and Mrs. Keefer on Monday. Col. and Mrs. S. L. Faison gave a dinner preceding the hop in the Artillery cantonment pavilion, to which they took their guests later. Present were Gen. and Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Flower, Miss Babcock and Miss O'Neill, of

New York; Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Wise, Col. Carl Reichmann, and Lieuts. Wallace Philson and Oswald Saunders.

Mrs. Guy G. Palmer had luncheon for the Misses Babcock and O'Neill and Mrs. Flower, of New York; Miss Mary Marshall, who is visiting in town from Salt Lake City, and Mesdames Albright, Stone, Gano, Truesdell, Harrison, Naylor, Sorley, Frank Denson, Cecil, McCleave, Faison Caldwell and Willard. On this evening Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison gave a buffet supper, followed by a dance, in the regimental club in honor of their house guest, Miss Redway, and to which were invited about thirty officers and ladies of the regiment.

Miss Caroline McMahon and Mrs. Truby C. Martin have returned from a trip to Hilo. This is a period of unusual activity and many of the post people have gone to the volcano, for though the short sea passage to the Island of Hawaii is almost as famous as the English Channel for its roughness, the wonders of the volcano sights quite repay visitors for the discomfort of the voyage. Miss Agnes Mitchell, of New York, was recently the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Carey, for whom they entertained with a tea for about twenty of the garrison of the 1st Infantry.

Mrs. Joseph Janda gave a luncheon for Mrs. Messner and Mrs. Champe Cook, of St. Paul; Mesdames Nalle, Martin, Kumpe and Cheney. Lieut. and Mrs. John Hauser had dinner on Wednesday for Col. S. D. Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. Currie and Lieut. Frederick Stewart. Capt. and Mrs. John Fair gave a hop supper in honor of and as a farewell to Capt. and Mrs. William Chitty and Lieut. and Mrs. Rawson Warren.

Capt. and Mrs. Boniface gave a riding party and supper for Misses Victoria Pick and Dorothy Palmer, Dr. Pick, Lieut. and Mrs. Daly and Lieutenants Rothwell, Stewart and Saunders. Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett had dinner on Wednesday for the Misses McMahon, Capt. and Mrs. Janda and Lieutenants Snow, Enyart, Rose and Roy Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Vanderveer had dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre and Lieuts. Harold Huntley and Ballard Lyerly.

Mrs. Livingston Watrous gave a luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Chitty, Crusan, Warren and Pillow. Lieuts. George Keeler and Alfred Sawkins gave a house warming dinner on Wednesday, the party later going to the hop in the pavilion. On Friday before the 25th hop Lieutenants Keeler and Sawkins were dinner hosts for Major and Mrs. Merle Johnson, of Honolulu; Miss Bessie Jones, Miss Hortense Short and Capt. and Mrs. Mapes. Miss Hazel Haynes and Dr. Haynes gave an informal dance on Tuesday. An Hawaiian orchestra provided music. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Wyman gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. S. L. Faison, Major and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer and Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Wise.

Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan entertained the Musical club on Wednesday. Mrs. E. G. Cullum was hostess for the Thursday morning reading club and gave the events of the week in a series of articles. Lieut. and Mrs. Vanderveer entertained at dinner on Friday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Shedd and McCleave. Lieut. and Mrs. Shedd gave a dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Strong, Col. and Mesdames Faison and Keefer, Lieuts. and Mesdames McCleave and Gano, Major W. S. Guignard was a dinner host on Wednesday for Capt. and Mesdames Janda and McIntyre, Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett, the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon and Lieut. Harold Huntley.

Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Bliss had dinner for Lieuts. and Mesdames Kerr R. Riggs and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Wyman on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Watrous's dinner guests on Friday were Major and Mrs. Palmer, Miss Dorothy Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney, Capt. Alexander Macnab and Lieut. Ivens Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Hay entertained on Friday with a hop supper for twenty. Mrs. Karl Truesdell gave a two-table bridge last week in honor of Mr. William S. Sinclair, who was among those who left on the Thomas. Mrs. Frank and Mrs. Sinclair won the prizes.

Lieut. and Mrs. Truesdell were dinner hosts on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. Wyman. Gen. and Mrs. Strong had dinner on Tuesday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Watrous and Gano, Mrs. William Gano leaves for her home in Pennsylvania on the Logan April 11 and will await there the return of Lieutenant Gano in a few months. Lieut. and Mrs. Howell Estes gave a dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mesdames Hall, Holbrook and Boniface.

Capt. and Mrs. Wise had dinner Friday for Miss Babcock, weekend guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank, and Lieut. Wallace Philson. Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of New York, who are staying at the Moana, entertained at dinner there for Col. and Mrs. Faison, Lieuts. and Mesdames Crystal, Frank and Beard and Mrs. McDowell. On the Saturday before the Thomas left Dr. Leo Mudd gave a dinner at the Tavern in Honolulu for Col. and Mrs. Kendall, Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Foucar, Mr. Mudd, Major and Mrs. Edgar, Capt. S. S. Creighton and Miss Thompson, of Milwaukee.

Miss Edith Thompson and Capt. S. S. Creighton were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Keefer on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Keefer's guests at dinner on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thompson and Miss Thompson, Major and Mrs. Charles Reynolds and Captain Creighton. Admiral and Mrs. Bousch gave a dinner at the naval station for Capt. and Mesdames Hall and Boniface, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. Case Deering and Miss Geraldine Bousch.

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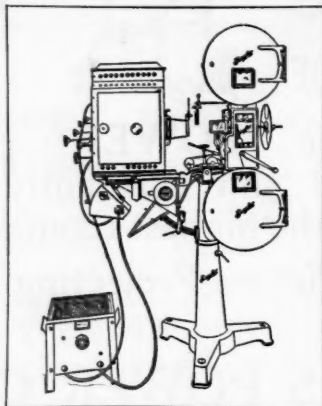
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THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1114.)

ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIO (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. Sailed April 22 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Raleigh, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. On the West coast of Mexico.
BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At San Diego, Cal.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Diego, Cal.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. On the West coast of Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark

D. Stearns. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Stanley. On the West coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
IROQUOIS (tender). Bttn. Frank Bruce. At San Pedro, Cal.
NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Pridoux, master. At San Francisco, Cal.
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. Sailed April 22 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.
SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At San Pedro, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At San Pedro, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At San Pedro, Cal.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abbott. On the West coast of Mexico.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.
HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Francis W. Scanland, Commander.
INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of

Rear Admiral Fullam.) Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles S. McWhorter. At Seattle, Wash. Address there. The Albany has been temporarily assigned to the Washington Naval Militia during the overhaul of the Vicksburg.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Roscoe O. MacFall. Sailed April 24 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal. Address there.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Hugh Brown. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
PERRY (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murnin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
ST LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George C. Day. At Shanghai, China.
CHINANNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewell. At Amoy, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Swatow, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
MONOGACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Richard R. Mann. At Swatow, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.
MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Bttn. Owen T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Sherwood Pickering, jr., Division Commander.
MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. Operating in Manila Bay.
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. Manila Bay.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.
A-7 (submarine). Lieut. William M. Quigley. Manila Bay.
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Pickering. Manila Bay.
B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann, jr. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Division Commander.
ABARENDA (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. Edward O. Jones, master. At Manila, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, jr. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. George H. Bowdley. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Shanghai, China.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Manila, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Bttn. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guam.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. Gustav Freudendorf. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt. Sailed March 17 from Naples, Italy, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory P. Clement. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Pennsylvania Naval Militia.
CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Keller. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygas. At the Submarine Base, New London Conn. Address there.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. retired. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., New Orleans, La.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
IRIS (tender). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meri-



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wether, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed April 20 from Boston, Mass., for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

L-1 (submarine). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. John G. Church. Surveying off Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Huff. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. The Montgomery is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under repair. Address there.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEVADA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PADUOAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karna. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed April 23 from Olongapo, P.I., for Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. John Wilbur. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August C. Wilhelm. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyaurd B. Wygant. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the naval station, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At Key West, Fla.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Bsn. Warren K. Bigger. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Chief Bsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). Capt. F. S. McMurray. At New York city.

RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. At Boston, Mass.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

CONSTELLATION (training ship). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commandant of station). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At Newport, R.I.

CUMBERLAND (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Cumberland.

HARTFORD (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service."

PETREL (station ship). Comdr. John M. Luby. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

RAINBOW (receiving ship). Lieut. Kinchen L. Hill. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. Sailed April 10 from Honolulu, H.T., for the Island of Guam to resume station. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan, commanding. At San Diego, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. John Mahoney. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Address mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk. Dahlgren, Charleston.

Bailey, Annapolis. De Long, Charleston.

Barney, Philadelphia. Morris, New York.

Biddle, Annapolis. Thornton, Charleston.

Blakely, Newport. Tingey, Charleston.

TUGS.

Aecomac, Boston. Powhatan, New York.

Active, San Francisco, Cal. Rapido, Cavite.

Alice, Norfolk. Rocket, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Samoset, Philadelphia.

Arapaho, Mare Island. Sebago, Charleston, S.C.

Choctaw, Washington. Sioux, Boston.

Hercules, Norfolk. Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.

Iwana, Boston. Standish, Annapolis.

Massasoit, Norfolk. Tecumseh, Washington.

Modoc, Philadelphia. Tillamook, Mare Island.

Mohave, Puget Sound. Traffic, New York.

Mohawk, Norfolk. Triton, Washington.

Narkeeta, New York. Unadilla, Mare Island.

Pawnee, New York. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Waban, Guantanamo.

Pennacook, Portsmouth, N.H. Wahneta, Norfolk.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Constitution, Boston. Massachusetts, Philadelphia.

General Alava, Cavite. Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Indiana, Philadelphia. Olympia, Charleston.

Iowa, Philadelphia. Relief, Olongapo.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J. Granite State, New York city.

Allen, Providence, R.I. Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Boston, Portland, Ore. Huntress, St. Louis.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. Isla de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.

Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio. Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Durand, Fall River, Mass. Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Elfrida, Washington, D.C. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Somers, Quincy, Ill.

Foots, Washington, N.C. Sylvia, Washington, D.C.

Fox, Aberdeen, Wash. Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Wasp, New York city.

Goldborough, Tacoma, Wash. Wolverine, Erie, Pa.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

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Lieut. Col. Henry O. Haines, A.A. and I. Asst. Adj. and Insp.'s Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr.'s Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

1st Brigade, Marine Corps, Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Col. L. W. T. Waller commanding; 3d Co., attached to Brig. Hqrs. Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap commanding.

1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole commanding.

2d Regt., 7th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane commanding.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Wadleigh.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.

M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.

M. Bks., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., 2d Lieut. Theodore A. Secor.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph C. Berkeley.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. McDougal.

M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., 2d Lieut. Sidney N. Raynor.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.

M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 21st Co., 1st Lieut. Robert E. Messersmith.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Clifford P. Meyer.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 8th Co., Capt. Richard M. Cutts.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.

M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Hamilton D. South.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theodore E. Backstrom.

M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell O. Neville.

M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.

Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 2d, 10th Cos., Capt. Logan Feland.

M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Beadle.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Lieut. Col. Albertus W. Catlin.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. C. M. Perkins.

M. Bks., San Diego, Cal. (4th Regiment, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos.), Col. Joseph H. Pendleton.

M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas H. Brown.

M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Charles F. B. Price.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.

M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.

M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.

M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. Edward H. Conger.

M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.

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M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.

14th Co., U.S.S. Kentucky (temp.), 2 Lieut. Roy D. Lowell.

M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, 1st Lieut. William O. Wise, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.C.O.

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M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Brainerd.

M. Det., U.S.S. Nevada, Capt. Charles H. Lyman.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Samuel W. Bogan.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry.

M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Giles Bishop, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Prairie, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. Herbert J. Hirschinger.

M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener.

M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.

M. Det., U.S.S. Southery, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Tennessee, 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard.

M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Thomas C. Turner.

M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.

M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.

M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. Maurice S. Berry.

M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

ARMIES AS SCHOOLS.

The German army in peace times is a vast school and little else. The professional organization each year receives for training a great number of twenty-year-old recruits. Educated young men in Germany are allowed to enter the army as volunteers at their own expense and serve only one year, after which they become officers in the reserve. Our own Regular Army should be wholly engaged in training young citizens. As Dr. James well shows, our state universities are capable of giving us an unlimited supply of men of sufficient training to become officers in a national reserve or Continental Army of the Garrison type. We should need a small standing army; but we should make the advantages of membership in it more evident, and keep the terms of enlistment short. We have tens of thousands of engineers, trained in our technical colleges and state universities. A very little additional military training would render them the most effective body of men for national defense to be found in the world, and they are ready, as patriots, to be enrolled for the mere asking. President James, of the University of Illinois, appeared before the Military Committee of Congress last month and showed how vast an opportunity for the training of officers was being thrown away through sheer failure to utilize the most obvious of opportunities. As we have said more than once in these pages, no other country possesses any such equipment as we already have for the training of officers.—From the American Review of Reviews.

"Military Training for Our Youth" is the subject of an article in the Century Magazine for May, by George Creel, who pleads for the extension of compulsory school education to supplement the Army, strengthen and discipline the spirit of American youth, and make for a higher patriotism. Arguing that the Volunteer system is an obvious failure, Mr. Creel urges us to follow the examples of Australia and Switzerland. He says: "Surely, after one hundred and thirty-eight years of earnest effort and enormous expenditure, it will not be urged that 129,000 half-drilled, half-fit men is a result that merits continued reliance upon the Volunteer system as a sound basis for national safety, or the showing of a raked-and-scraped Regular Army of fewer than 90,000 men that costs over one hundred millions a year to maintain? The truth must be faced that the Volunteer system has been attended at every step by waste and failure, draining the national treasury while contributing little or nothing to the adequate preparedness that is now seen as a national need. It is the lesson of history that every great country in every great war has had to resort to conscription because of the cowardice or indifference that hides at home while bravery and patriotism make their sacrifices of blood upon the battlefield."

A certain officer of the Royal Horse Artillery, having his battery divided into half-batteries, which were garrisoned over forty miles apart by road, applied that he might have an allowance granted him for an extra charger, it being his duty to frequently visit both portions. The War Office ruled that this allowance was inadmissible, saying: "Measured by the ordnance map, as the crow flies, the distance is found to be only thirty-three miles and a half." For a time the officer was non-

plussed, but an idea struck him, and he seized his pen and wrote: "There would appear to be some misunderstanding regarding my application. I am asking for allowance for an additional charger, not an additional crow. I do not ride a crow; I ride a horse!" He got it.—*Tit-Bits.*

To the recent session of the Russian Duma are credited the most important reforms in Russia since the beginning of the war. Transportation facilities have been increased enormously, as a result of the Duma's work, by the construction of new railway switches and sidetracks which more than double the amount of traffic possible over the main railroads. Navigation along Russia's rivers is to be encouraged to carry produce to important centers of population and thus prevent a food crisis which has been feared. The formation of co-operative systems, on a large scale, is also to be introduced into Russia whereby,

it is hoped, an important ameliorating effect on the country's economic condition will result in the forcing downward of prices. Following Germany's lead, two "meatless days" each week are to be enforced, according to a member of the Duma, in the near future, and this regulation will be followed by others encouraging economy and simple living and curtailment of all luxuries during war time, for it has been discovered that, however disposed the nation may be to practice frugality, little can be accomplished without compulsory legislation. Soon after the recess the Duma is expected to pass a bill abolishing forever the sale of vodka and all other strong alcoholic drinks in Russia.

How Mark Twain first met General Grant is one of the incidents of the May instalment of Albert Bigelow Paine's "Boys' Life" of the humorist which is running

serially in St. Nicholas. Mark Twain was acting as a newspaper correspondent in Washington in the late 'sixties and had called on Grant by permission, elated at the prospect of an interview. But when he looked into the square, smileless face of the soldier, he found himself, for the first time in his life, without anything particular to say. Grant nodded slightly and waited. His caller wished something would happen. It did. His inspiration returned. "General," he said, "I seem to be slightly embarrassed. Are you?" Grant's severity broke up in laughter. There were no further difficulties.

London Punch reports the following as an extract from a lecture delivered by a non-commissioned British officer to a squad of recruits: "Your rifle is your best friend, take every care of it; treat it as you would your wife; rub it thoroughly with an oily rag every day."

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Excerpt from Report of Lieut. Colonel William Stephenson, U. S. A., Inspector and Instructor at Camp Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 22nd to 29th, 1911

"The excellent sanitary condition of the camp, with a minimum of disease, flies and odor, lends an interest to the methods and disinfectants used. Calphene (now KALPINK) was the disinfectant used this year at camp Mt. Gretna, and while apparently most efficient, is the most agreeable I have known, being of a pale pink color and aromatic in odor. It is manufactured at Lebanon, Pa., and I recommend its trial by our Army Medical Department."

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